The Literary Digest

A WEEKLY COMPENDIUM OF THE CONTEMPORANEOUS THOUGHT OF THE WORLD

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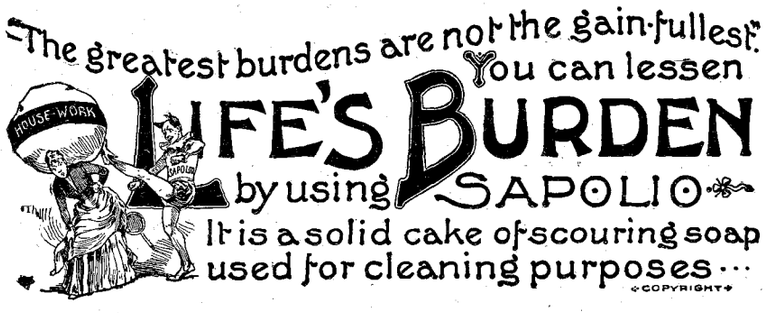

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COMMENTS ON ARMY-BEEF REPORT.

THE verdict of the military court appointed to inquire into the character of the beef supplied to the army during the war with Spain, whose findings were considered in these columns last week, has stirred up no little comment. The majority of the newspapers had given their own verdict upon the testimony as published, and the report has failed to change many of these opinions. *The Army and Navy Register* (Washington) attempted to foreshadow the report in its issue of May 6 by presenting thirteen conclusions which it considered inevitable from the testimony. Each conclusion was accompanied by a reference to the testimony upon which it was founded, and each led to the verdict that the refrigerated beef was treated with chemicals. The military court reached the conclusion that the evidence was not sufficient to establish that claim. General Miles has remained firm in his refusal to discuss the report, but H. R. Probasco, General Miles's counsel, made the following statements in an interview appearing in the Cincinnati *Enquirer*:

"I have not read the full report, but have seen the synopsis of it. I was amused that three intelligent army officers, sitting as a court for weeks and examining several hundred witnesses, should have rendered such an illogical and uncertain decision. The decision amounts to the court finding that the beef-packers were saints, sent to our soldiers with manna from heaven, and that General Miles was careless, because he did not report the first vague rumor which came to his ears that this food was bad. Every witness condemned in unstinted terms the so-called canned roast beef as an unfit ration. The chief clerk of the commissary-general's office testified that canned roast beef in 1878 was an experimental ration, and was adversely reported on after a short trial. The court was evidently so well satisfied with the proof of General Miles's allegations as to canned roast beef that, when shortly before the testimony closed they were asked to subpena a list of one hundred and thirty-four additional witnesses, they declined to subpena all except ten, for the reason that the one hundred and twenty-four would give cumulative testimony only against the canned roast beef."

"What about the embalmed beef?"

"Before bids were received by the commissary-general he was advised by expert cattle and beef men that fresh beef would not hold up twenty-four hours after delivered from the refrigerator in the climate that prevailed in Florida and the West Indies, and that the best course to pursue would be the purchase of beef on the block or beef on the hoof. He told these gentlemen that the parties who desired to furnish the fresh beef had a process which they said would enable them to deliver meat which would keep sound and fresh for seventy-two hours after delivery from the refrigerator. The day after the bids were opened attorneys in Washington addressed a communication to the Secretary of War, making the argument that, notwithstanding their clients bid somewhat higher than the others, they ought to be awarded the contract, because of their ability to perform their contract by means of the Powell process for the preservation of meat, which they controlled, and which had been satisfactorily tested under the auspices of the Government. This letter was referred by the Secretary of War to the commissary-general for his consideration, who returned it to the Secretary with his indorsement, in which he said: 'These tests are not the only tests which have been made,' leaving the plain inference that the other bidders also had processes for the preservation of meat, which had been tested.

"This letter was returned by the Secretary of War. Mr. Daly's testimony, that he had found by chemical analysis of meat furnished the soldiers that it contained chemicals, was in no wise contradicted. Three witnesses, Sergeant Mason, Lieutenant Gampher, and Dr. Castle, testified that the agent at Lakeland, Fla., had told them that they had found it impossible to comply with their contract to deliver fresh meat which would remain sound and sweet for seventy-two hours after delivery from the refrigerator without the means of a chemical process, which process was a secret even to him. If the court found in the face of this testimony that the meat delivered was not chemically treated, it amounts almost to stultification."

We confine our quotations of adverse comment on the report to the Republican press on account of its greater significance, the Democratic views containing no important criticisms not included in the Republican opinions.

FOR THE REPORT.

Mendacity Exposed.—"It is a happy coincidence that in the current *North American Review* General Miles has an article in which he reviews in part the experience of troops in Cuba in the hot season. He himself shows that the French at Santiago and the English at Havana suffered greater losses from sicknesses than from battles. And there was in neither case a question as to the quality of the rations. The plain reason of the matter is that our soldiers would have been sickened had they lived on hotel fare at Santiago.

"The newspapers that agitated the investigation of the charges are not satisfied with the report of the Wade board, nor will they be with any report that does not find that the commissary officers deliberately purchased unfit meats with the knowledge and approval of the Administration. They are disgusted because the truth will assert itself and can not be reconciled to it. A few of them are now demanding that the matter be given a rest, chiefly because the report exposes to the public their mendacity and sensationalism.

"The exoneration of the contractors, or packers, is not the least meritorious and satisfactory part of the report. That American citizens engaged in the business of curing meats for general consumption could or would take advantage of their Government in an hour of stress to foist upon it inferior or doctored meats was

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too monstrous for belief. The report emphatically declares that the packers furnished to the Government the same kind and quality of meats furnished to the trade. Heat and hurry and violence in handling impaired the quality. This exculpation of the packers will tend to silence much of the criticism heard in foreign countries and repair in part a great injury to our foreign trade."—*The Journal* (*Rep.*), *Detroit.*

Miles's Serious Offense.—"The original charge of 'embalmed' beef made by General Miles falls completely to the ground. On the precise matter where the Commissary Department was at fault General Miles originally made no complaint. On the precise matter where he first complained the Commissary Department was not at fault. General Miles proves to have been wrong in his charges and wrong as to the time and manner in which he made them. He attacked the food supply of the army without full knowledge of the fact, without following military usage, and without acting promptly, as the commanding officer of the army should have done.

"For an officer in the position of General Miles this is a serious offense, but it is one for which the publication of the facts is a sufficient penalty, as the commission holds. This view President McKinley approves, and with his approval the wild rumors of General Miles's removal fall to the ground. They never had any basis and they have been like the cloud of misrepresentation accompanying the conduct of the war, the fabrications of a malevolent, malicious, and partizan imagination.

"The report of General Wade and his associates is the beginning of the end of the long coil of calumny which has succeeded the war. This court is as able as could have been organized in the army. Its members are able, honorable, and above reproach. They had all the powers which a score of newspapers assured us the War Commission had not. Their investigation has been exhaustive. They reach the same conclusion as the War Commission. They find no personal corruption, no collusion, no failure by beef contractors. The 'embalmed-beef' charges prove baseless. None was furnished. The refrigerated beef was sound."—*The Press* (*Rep.*), *Philadelphia.*

A General Staff Needed.—"Those who believe that General Miles was right and that our forces in Cuba were fed on embalmed beef will denounce the report for not sustaining Miles. Those who have been chasing Alger will find little in the report that will satisfy them.

"And yet on the whole what could the court of inquiry do other than it has done? It has not been able to find embalmed beef, that is, fresh beef treated with chemicals. It therefore reports General Miles's charges in this respect as unfounded, or rather as not proven. On the other hand, the much-talked-of fresh canned beef, while it was of the quality sold to the general public, was not fitted for extensive use in Cuba. . . . Had we had transports in sufficient numbers fitted for the carrying of proper provisions, and had red tape given away to practical common sense everywhere, there would have been no sad stories from either Santiago or Puerto Rico. It was lack of knowledge, we say, that was the root of the evil.

"And how can this evil be remedied? Only through the creation of a general staff, formed on the plan of the staffs of the European armies. . . . . .

"If a general staff shall be the result of this court of inquiry, the investigation will not have been made in vain."—*The Inquirer* (*Rep.*), *Philadelphia.*

An Admirable Report.—"We are free to say that we think the civilian commission and the board of inquiry did their work patiently, honestly, and well. The report to-day strikes us as admirable in exactly the respects that such a report should show. We believe it will be productive of good. We think those papers which censure it, for campaign purposes, or misrepresent it, through ignorance or passion, are doing to true men an injustice, are offending the American temper and spirit of fair play and, so far as they can, are retarding the reforms in army administration which the report is finally designed to secure."—*The Eagle* (*Ind. Dem.*), *Brooklyn.*

Accept the Verdict.—"General Miles declares he meant well, but it would have been better if the senior officer of the army had, eschewing the aid of the interviewer, sought to accomplish his purpose by purely official utterances. We suppose that the publication of the court's report will close this beef controversy. President McKinley is disposed to let the findings mark the close of this embroglio, and we should think that General Miles would also see the wisdom of accepting the verdict as final."—*The Transcript* (*Rep.*), *Boston.*

AGAINST THE REPORT.

"What of It?"—"'The interests of the service,' says the Court of Inquiry, 'will best be subserved if further proceedings be not taken.' So no one is to suffer, and nothing is to be done to prevent a repetition of the blunders with the recital of which the report itself fairly bristles. Not the testimony, mind, whose trustworthiness is open to question and criticism, but the report itself—the 'findings' of the court. . . . . .

"Why not consign reform once for all to perdition, and boldly claim that ours is 'the best army in the world,' and then go to sleep? Only in 'the best army in the world' can 'further proceedings' be superfluous. In 'the best army in the world' alone the question may safely be put, 'What of it?'"—*The Tribune* (*Rep.*), *New York.*

Lame and Impotent.—"Briefly stated, the findings of the court are, first, that the 'beef' rations were all right, and that General Miles was all wrong in making complaints respecting the same; and, second, that General Miles has laid himself liable to censure in that he did not make these complaints at an earlier period. That is to say, the commanding general of the army has been guilty of bringing shameful if not criminal charges against the War Department, which charges are without foundation in fact. Without going into the question of motive, the court leaves it to be inevitably inferred that the charges must have been invented, concocted, or manufactured for the malicious purpose of discrediting the War Department and bringing dishonor upon the service. If, however, the commanding general has brought these unfounded charges against the War Department at an earlier moment, it seems that no censure would have been incurred; but, having deliberated and taken time to satisfy his own mind before taking a step involving such grave consequences, the accusing officer has invited condemnation.

"This most lame and impotent conclusion may satisfy the present Administration, but it will not satisfy the people of the United States. It was only reached by an unprecedented resort by which the entire proceedings of the court are vitiated—namely, by throwing out of court three quarters of the testimony offered to substantiate the allegations set forth by General Miles. The court determined the facts by refusing to hear the testimony. The only excuse for this extraordinary resort is that the office of the court, in exonerating the War Department, could not have been fulfilled in any other way. The testimony of General Miles's witnesses was so overwhelming, their evidence so convincing, that it was impossible for the court to allow them to go on, in view of the required verdict. The only thing to be done was to refuse the officers and soldiers who starved and sickened on the rotten rations an opportunity to tell what they know, and to summon an array of beef-packers, commissary officials, and alleged experts, and make up a judgment on their interested evidence. It was an awkward piece of business, but what had to be done was done, and the court's report arranged to smooth over the bad job as decently as possible."—*The Evening Telegraph* (*Rep.*), *Philadelphia.*

Reached a Predetermined Verdict.—"It is evident that there were two things which the army court of inquiry, called to investigate General Miles's bad beef charges, was bent on accomplishing. The first was to exonerate the beef trust, and the second was to find some ground of complaint against General Miles. In this way only could it bring itself into harmony with the head of the War Department, upon whose favor hangs the pleasant or unpleasant assignment of the aspiring army officer during the next two years. To accomplish its purpose the testimony taken by the court was accepted or ignored according to its bearing on the case. To the average reader of the reports published from day to day in the newspapers, the weight of evidence appeared to completely sustain the Miles charges, but the court has reached the opposite conclusion. It will be seen that it attempts no analysis of the evidence, like a judge delivering a charge to the jury, but picks and chooses at its own pleasure. It announces its con-

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clusions rather than its reasons for them, and in this respect its verdict may be set down as purely arbitrary.

"The conclusions of the court are rather inconsistent, insomuch as they pronounce the beef harmless, and at the same time condemn General Eagan for purchasing so much of it. The court says virtually that the beef was a good thing, and General Eagan probably acted upon the theory that the army couldn't have too much of a good thing. If there were no fundamental defects in the beef ration, such as General Miles alleges, we can not see why General Eagan should be blamed for buying large quantities of it, as it was certainly put up in the most convenient form for transportation. It will be noticed that the court is strangely silent in regard to the lack of proper inspection, which was developed in the evidence, and for which the Secretary of War was blameworthy, if anybody. It was not in the program to censure the Secretary of War, hence this feature of the evidence is ignored.

"The testimony of almost every soldier and officer of the fighting line who was examined was to the effect that the beef, when eaten, made the men sick, and yet the court, ignoring this testimony, very coolly concludes that neither the canned fresh beef nor refrigerated beef was to any appreciable extent the cause of intestinal diseases. With such an utter ignoring of the plain evidence before it, the court could have reached any conclusion it chose, and it has evidently reached a predetermined one."—*The Tribune* (*Rep.*), *Minneapolis.*

Illogical and Unjust.—"The published extracts from the report of the court of inquiry confirm the opinion that neither the evidence nor a strict sense of justice formed the basis of the verdict. The censure of General Miles is not for the manner and probable motive of the charges, but for a failure to establish the chemical treatment of the refrigerated beef and for the delay in making a formal complaint of the meat rations. In his defense it may be said that, considering the statements of more than a score of regimental commanders and of a surgeon, he had ample reason to believe acids had been used to preserve the meat. If this is not established, neither is it proven that chemicals were not employed by the packers, altho they are fully acquitted by the court. Owing to the relations between the War Department officials and the commanding general, the latter had apparent cause to doubt the wisdom of announcing his suspicions before he had gathered positive evidence. His urgent request that no more such meat should be sent to Puerto Rico was wholly ignored, as well as every desire over which the Secretary of War had control. . . . .

"Yet, in spite of these obvious and obtrusive facts, the President is strongly urged to allow the subject to drop with the censure of the man who discovered the outrage. There is too little of fairness in this to meet the views of an indignant people."—*The North American* (*Rep.*), *Philadelphia.*

Public Retains Its Own Opinion.—"If the sessions of the court of inquiry in regard to the character of the beef furnished to the soldiers in Cuba and in the American camps had been held behind closed doors and all the representatives of the press had been rigorously excluded, the report of that body, which was made public to-day, might be received with greater favor. . . . Unfortunately, the committee neglected to take this obvious precaution, and in consequence the public will continue to retain its own opinion, in spite of the censure administered to General Miles by the court. The verdict of an esteemed Manhattan contemporary, that the court appeared to be divided between a desire to please the Secretary of War by censuring Miles, and to please the President by making the censure as light as possible, will be shared by most of the readers of the report who had paid attention to the evidence.

"Whatever the War Department authorities may say or think, the country will know the debt it owes to General Miles for having made impossible, in any future war in which the United States may be engaged, a repetition of the unfortunate scandals in connection with the supply of food to the army in the field."—*The Times* (*Rep.*), *Brooklyn.*

Verdict Contrary to Evidence.—"The general's charges in

BEEF REPORT AS VIEWED BY CARTOONISTS.

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relation to the canned beef at least are partially sustained, but it is denied that his charges relating to 'embalmed' or chemically preserved refrigerated beef were sustained by the testimony. This remarkable conclusion is not reached by ignoring Surgeon Daly's testimony, but by discrediting it. 'But little testimony,' the court says, 'was submitted by him [Miles] in support of this contention.' There was not much in volume, but it was meaty. What better or more conclusive could there be than a chemical analysis showing injurious substances? . . . . . .

"The court says in effect that it does not believe Surgeon Daly on oath. All the argument in the world, however, will not blink out of the sight the fact that the soldiers were made sick by eating bad beef. Somebody was to blame for it, and somebody should be punished."—*The Advertiser* (*Rep.*), *Portland, Me.*

Findings and Testimony Disagree.—"The court declares that 'the meats furnished to the army were of the same quality as those supplied to the trade generally.' This is said in the face of the testimony of officers who declare on the witness-stand that they were made sick when they tried to eat it, and that their men positively refused to eat it because it was impossible to do so. . .

"It will be hard to convince the men who did the fighting that General Miles did not prove his case. He offered to bring scores of witnesses to substantiate his charges, but the court would not hear them. It has been reported that General Miles will be sent to one of the departments, and that General Merritt will be put in command of the army. General Miles will naturally feel uncomfortable at the head of the army now that he is under the censure of the President and the Secretary of War."—*The American* (*Rep.*), *Baltimore.*

"A President who took an enlightened interest in his own and his party's reputation would either order such an investigation as would show that the purchases of canned roast beef were made with the Secretary's approval or because of the Secretary's culpable ignorance; or else he would remove the Secretary. Unless President McKinley does one thing or the other, the beef scandal will be a continuing injury to the Republican Party."—*The Sentinel* (*Rep.*), *Milwaukee.*

The following comment from a commercial point of view condemns the report as a serious blow to the meat export trade:

"If the court was trying to save the export trade it showed as serious a lack of judgment as it did of some other important qualities. The verdict of the world has been taken on the quality of the meats sent to the soldiers, and it rests upon the testimony of hundreds of the officers and men who had to eat the meats or go hungry, and what the court of inquiry has announced is that these meats were not inferior to those supplied to the trade. That is a terrible indictment of the meats supplied to the trade. It can not be true or we should have had loud complaints from consumers who do not have to take what the Government issues to them, but who can buy what they please and complain loudly if they like. Unjust as it is, there is the official indictment of our meats, and the German Reichstag is making the most of it. . . . .

"Much might be forgiven to the War Department on account of haste and inexperience, but neither can be urged in palliation of a perversion of justice. We have been denouncing the subserviency of French military courts to the demands of political power, and we are now compelled to ask ourselves whether military justice in the United States is superior to that in France. A most serious responsibility rests upon the President in this failure of justice. If he treats it with silent acquiescence, we may well ask whether the French military gangrene has not found congenial elements in the army of this republic also. It is said that President Loubet contemplates resigning rather than face the results of the Dreyfus proceedings; President McKinley has apparently no idea that his acquiescence in the verdict on the beef scandal may affect his prospects of reelection."—*The Journal of Commerce* (*Com.*), *New York.*

Does Trade Follow the Flag?—The expression that "Trade follows the flag" is so oft-quoted and so widely accepted that a contradiction of it or an exception to it is worth noting. In replying to two pro-expansion arguments by John Barrett, our recent Minister to Siam, and by Senator Frye, both of whom held to the idea that "trade follows the flag," the Springfield *Republican* says:

"It is a curious fact that as these spokesmen were presenting what may be called the Administration view, the Treasury Department at Washington was preparing to publish figures exhibiting the utter absurdity of it from a practical standpoint. The British trade organs have been complaining that American exports to South Africa are increasing much faster than British exports. It is pointed out that in February, for example, the British exports to British South Africa were only about $32,000 larger than in the same month last year; while the American exports were in the same time $362,900 larger. And in connection with these figures the Treasury bureau of statistics at Washington calls attention to the fact that our exports to Africa have increased since 1894 from $4,923,850 to $17,515,730. Nothing like such a growth can be shown in the British export trade with that market.

"Here, then, is a case where trade does not follow the flag, but rather, as it were, seeks to avoid the flag. Political supremacy for Great Britain in South Africa does not assure commercial supremacy."

GENERAL WOOD'S STORY OF RECLAIMING SANTIAGO.

TO rescue the population of a large city from hunger and disease, to reduce the death-rate rapidly and steadily as the season grows more unhealthy, to convert almost the foulest city on earth into one of the cleanest, to found a school system, to resurrect business, to reform the courts, to suppress crime, and to bring about all these and many other reforms in much less than a year, and with an actual reduction in municipal expenses, would seem impossible if these things had not already been accomplished. Major-General Leonard Wood relates in the May number of *Scribner's Magazine* how this task was accomplished in Santiago de Cuba. The narrative has an added interest from the fact that the same problems that General Wood met at Santiago are awaiting solution in the other parts of the island. General Wood gives the following description of the state of affairs in the city on July 20, 1898, when he was made military governor:

"At this time it was estimated that of the population of 50,000, 15,000 were sick. In addition to the inhabitants, we had in the city 2,000 sick Spanish soldiers and as many more in camps just outside. Our own army was encamped about the city, and had 5,000 sick. The inhabitants had just returned from the horrible pilgrimage to Caney, where 18,000 people, representing every class, had been herded in tents, buildings, brush shelters, and in little enclosures made of bed-sheets, old pieces of canvas, palm-boughs—in fact, anything to protect the women from public gaze and to keep out the sun; as for the rain, it poured through on an average twice a day, increasing greatly the misery of the situation. In the streets were piled decomposing heaps of refuse of all kinds, and with these surroundings, half buried in pestilential filth, the wretched people had spent long days of suffering. The food at Caney had been chiefly composed of green fruits and vegetables, and the drinking-water had been taken from a stream thoroughly polluted. Many of the very aged and very young died, and those who survived dragged themselves back to Santiago more dead than alive, bearing in their bodies the germs of disease soon to terminate their lives. . . . . .

"Long lines of wan, yellow, ghastly looking individuals dragged themselves wearily up and down the filthy streets, avoiding the dead animals and heaps of decomposing refuse, or sank wearily in some friendly shade, seeking to recover strength in sleep. Frightful odors poured out of abandoned houses, speaking more strongly than words of the dead within. The very air seemed laden with death. All about one passed and repassed funerals all day and all night. Men could not bury the dead fast enough, and they were burned in great heaps of eighty or ninety piled high on gratings of railroad iron and mixed with grass and sticks. Over all were turned thousands of gallons of kerosene and the whole frightful heap reduced to ashes. It was the only thing to

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be done, for the dead threatened the living and a plague was at hand."

The task would have been hard enough with labor plenty, but the very men who were to be benefited by the sanitation had to be driven to the work by force:

"Men did not want to work, yet work had to be done. At first they were gathered up by soldiers in groups of one hundred, and put to cleaning out the frightful traces of death in the deserted houses. Horrible deadly work it was, but at last it was finished. At the same time numbers of men were working night and day in the streets removing the dead animals and other disease-producing materials. Others were engaged in distributing food to the hospitals, prisons, asylums, and convents—in fact to everybody, for all were starving. What food there was, and it was considerable, had been kept under the protection of the Spanish army to be used as rations. Some of the far-seeing and prudent had stored up food and prepared for the situation in advance, but these were few. All of our army transportation was engaged in getting to our own men the tents, medicines, and the thousand and one other things required by our camps, and as this had to be done through seas of mud it was slow work. We could expect no help from this source in our distribution of rations to the destitute population, so we seized all the carts and wagons we could find in the streets, rounded up drivers and laborers with the aid of the police, and worked them under guard, willing or unwilling, but paying well for what they did. At first we had to work them far into the night. Everything on wheels in the city was at work. Men who refused and held back soon learned that there were things far more unpleasant than cheerful obedience, and turned to work with as much grace as they could command. All were paid a fair amount for their services, partly in money, partly in rations, but all worked; some in removing the waste refuse from the city, others in distributing food. Much of the refuse in the streets was burned where collected, and much was burned outside at points designated as crematories. Everything was put through the flames."

Any day the military governor and his staff might fall victims to the dread enemy they were all fighting:

"Over us all like a cloud hung the dreaded yellow fever. When would it catch us? Like a ghost it stalked among the men and through the town, visible, but as yet hardly tangible. No wonder men's spirits were low and that old men died. Life was to them worse than death. Men and women were engaged in a struggle for life; all else passed for naught. Orders were issued making it a crime to conceal the presence of contagious disease or to fail to report a death promptly. Every nerve was strained to clean the city streets, yards, vaults, and all infected places. All who could work were compelled to do so. Food was issued to all the institutions, and stations were established in every ward, where food was issued from 7 A.M. to 4 P.M. Doctors were assigned to each ward to make house-to-house visits, leaving orders for food and giving such medicines as were at hand. Meat was furnished the diet kitchen established by Mr. Michaelsen, German vice-consul, which fed 5,000 per day, and rations were issued to from 18,000 to 20,000 people. One day the issue ran up to 51,000, tho the average was about 18,000. Every effort was made to improve the physical condition of the people who were perishing from anemia and fevers, in order that they might be capable of resisting the after-effects of the starvation period. Hospitals were estabished on the water-front in the Cuban Boat Club and in every suitable building.

"A yellow-fever hospital was established on an island in the harbor. A small detention hospital for suspected cases was established on the outskirts of the city. All cases of yellow fever were taken from there to the island hospital in a small launch, without any unnecessary delay or exposure. Our troops garrisoning the city were placed in the best possible camp in the suburbs, and the closest watch kept on the situation."

Their labor was not in vain. "Soon the death-rate began to drop," writes General Wood, "and with the improvement in the sanitary condition of the city came improvement in the health and spirits of all classes of people." The water system, built in 1839, was in wretched condition, and only the most patient and skilful effort kept the city supplied. A new system is now under consideration. Orders regulating the prices of foodstuffs put a stop to the merchants' practise of charging the starving people exorbitant figures for food. Mr. H. H. Lewis tells us in *The Fortnightly Review* that the merchants were buying meat at fifteen cents a pound and selling it at ninety; General Wood fixed the price at twenty-five. General Wood writes:

"The physical improvement in the appearance of the people was very noticeable shortly after the reduction in the price of foodstuffs, and the complete reorganization of our relief stations for the distribution of food and medicines. A more cheerful spirit came over them; workmen worked better and were more cheerful at their work; women and children were seen in the 'plazas,' showing improvement in health and spirits. When we first opened the ration stations for the distribution of food the sights presented were indeed pathetic. Long, struggling lines of human beings, tattered and starving, some barely able to stand, others still strong, but all fierce with hunger, swayed and pushed and fought fiercely for their places in the line. All classes and all ages were represented, and the issue force worked from early in the morning until after dark, issuing and issuing, with no time to weigh things or bother about the exact amounts authorized or required. Women spread out their shawls or stripped off their skirts, and somehow managed to get a place in which to store away, in separate packages, the bacon, sugar, hard-tack, and rice, which constituted the bulk of their rations. Outside these stations the soldiers, with their rifles without bayonets and used only as bars, strove to push the crowd back, to keep order, and to protect the weak. After the rations had been issued the people passed by the doctor on the way out to receive such assistance as he could give. These were strange and very unusual sights for an American, and very unpleasant ones. Thousands of people dying with hunger, and forgetful of everything else, present a phase of human character not often seen on this side of the world."

Of the sanitary department and its chief, Major Barbour, General Wood says:

"In the mean time a regular sanitary department had been organized, and I was fortunate enough to secure the services of a thoroughly efficient man in Major Barbour, the present head of this department in Santiago. With his assistance, systematic work was at once commenced. The medical officers in charge of the different wards reported in writing all premises which required cleaning up—and they were legion. In addition to these reports the sub-chiefs of the sanitary department were ordered to report every house, yard, court, and alley in their section which in their opinion needed action on the part of the sanitary department. Carts were rapidly built, and others bought in the United

HEROIC DEEDS FOR FUNSTON YET TO PERFORM.
—*The Journal, Minneapolis.*

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States. The prisoners in the jail were put to making brooms for street-cleaning. In short, every effort was made to rush the work along. From this beginning it has gone on up to the present time. To-day the city is clean, free from odors, and as healthy as any city of its size in the United States, excepting, perhaps, for the constant presence of malaria. Of course it is old, tumble-down, and in need of a vast amount of repair, but the work has been started and, what is more to the point, the people appreciate this fully and are interested in it. They have seen their city death-rate fall steadly as the season grew more unhealthy, and during the worst month, September, they saw it at a point below the normal for the month, despite the frightful hardships of the siege and its prostrating effects. American surgeons, or Cuban surgeons in the pay of our army, were placed in charge of the different hospitals, and rations and medicines, together with such other supplies as we could obtain, were furnished them. In a similar manner, all the towns occupied by American troops were brought under wholesome regulations as well as those in which there were no garrison, and at present the situation is very favorable."

The Cuban army in the province is disbanded and the soldiers are going home. Good order obtains, and roads and telegraph and telephone lines are being built. Schools have been established in all towns that can support them, and the small towns that can not are being helped from the public revenues. The people are anxious for a normal school to train their children to become teachers. The province, since last October, has been not only self-supporting, but has accumulated a quarter of a million dollars for sanitary work, and the Cubans, once driven to labor at the point of the bayonet, are now so eager to work that the labor market has an oversupply.

General Wood cites, as an example of what may be expected and what can be done in other provinces, the case of the district of Holguin after the evacuation by the Spaniards in November:

"Three thousand cases of the most horrible type of smallpox were left scattered through the city and the villages immediately adjacent. Thousands had died, and the streets were filled with filth, dead animals, and wrecked furniture. Refuse of all sorts had been thrown into the wells, and, in fact, the condition which confronted us in Holguin was one of the greatest difficulty, requiring immediate and most vigorous action. The district was put under the command of Col. Duncan N. Hood, with instructions to establish a rigid military quarantine and to immediately isolate all cases, establishing the necessary hospitals to render such isolation possible. He had the assistance of a large corps of doctors and entire discretion as to the methods of procedure. His work has been wonderfully successful, and with the intelligent and energetic cooperation of Dr. Woodson of the army, assisted by many Cuban physicians, he was able to check the epidemic in less than a month. In two months the number of cases had been reduced to less than 1,200. All of the patients were in carefully isolated camps under medical supervision. The entire city of Holguin had to be cleaned and scraped from end to end. Thousands upon thousands of loads of infectious material had to be removed, house after house disinfected, and, in fact, the volume of work was simply enormous; but it was accomplished quickly and effectively, and to-day the people are once more going back to their homes and business is resuming its normal condition."

Afro-Americans for Our Colonies.—Some of the Washington papers have been discussing a proposition to solve a problem at home and another in our new possessions by sending large numbers of our colored population to Cuba, Puerto Rico, and the Philippines as colonists. Among the Southern papers the Charleston *News and Courier* has long declared that the race problem in the South could be solved only by white domination, or by the separation of the races. The New York *Age* (Afro-American) believes that this scheme of colonization is being seriously considered by the Administration. The basis for this colonization is said to be four regiments of colored regulars which are to be assigned to garrison duty in the Philippines. These soldiers are to take their families with them where possible, and they are to be followed from time to time by other families. *The Age* makes the following comment:

"We have not taken kindly to colonization schemes, for two reasons. In the first place, Afro-Americans are not a colonizing people; in the second place, no desirable country in which to colonize has been presented for serious consideration. We have considered Africa out of the question, because of distance, the undeveloped nature of the country, and the predominance of European control of the whole continent, with the exception of Liberia, which has not proven to be a health resort for Afro-American colonists; indeed, the mortality among them has been of the most abnormal character.

"The question of colonizing a large number of Afro-Americans in the Philippine Islands has much to commend it. In going to that country our people would retain their American citizenship and be in constant touch with American thought and activity, which we think, under favorable circumstances, more desirable than transferring allegiance to any European power, all of which treat their black and yellow subjects with greater severity than the United States.

"But we should not advocate colonization in the Philippine Islands, however, unless the United States should offer gilt-edged inducements to the colonists, and it is just as well to suspend judgment until the nature of these inducements has been made known."

PROPOSED REMEDIES FOR DEFECTS IN OUR DEMOCRACY.

THE federal Constitution, altho still regarded by most Americans as sacred and adequate for all purposes in our democracy, no longer satisfies a number of advanced thinkers. A thoughtful and suggestive book has this spring come from the pen of Prof. James H. Hyslop, professor of logic and ethics in Columbia University, outlining measures deemed necessary to meet the defects in our growing democracy and proposing a scheme for its reconstruction in order that it may better fill the demands of civilization.

W. E. H. Lecky some two years ago attempted to show that democracy as a form of government for modern society had demonstrated its failure and had completely disappointed all its friends. He argued that the only alternative was not better democracy (which he thought impossible) but monarchy, to which society must revert. Professor Hyslop combats Mr. Lecky's despair by constructing a scheme that he believes would revitalize democracy and enable it to meet all the new necessities of society.

Briefly, his plan is to enlarge the executive power of appointment, curtail its power of removal by the establishment of an independent court of impeachment and removal, making this court the least responsible agency in the system, with the exception of the supreme court as at present, and modifying the legislature's methods of passing laws. He intends this court of removal to be the key to his whole system of reform. The suffrage, too, would be modified by his plan, so that the voter paying a certain income tax would have greater powers than he who paid less, or none.

Professor Hyslop outlines the evil and suggests the remedy thus:

"In highly organized beings the nervous system shows a unique function called the inhibitive, and which coordinates the action of all others, not so much by any positive action of its own usurping theirs as by mere prevention of overaction and disproportionate energy on the part of the others. In government we have not yet succeeded in imitating this inhibitive function. We have left both the positive and the negative, the initiative and the inhibitive powers in the hands of the executive, and naturally enough we create jealousy against so dangerous a combination. But if we can separate or divide the initiative and the inhibitive functions of government, so that responsibility shall attach to the former more definitely than at present, we shall deprive this jealousy of its excuse and need for vigilance, create a personal motive for

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good government, and enhance the efficiency of the executive for better politics."

To effect such a general and sweeping reform, Professor Hyslop proposes the following modifications in our constitutional system:

"1. A permanent official class in subordinate administrative positions, that is, civil-service reform extended to state and county governments, subject, of course, to efficiency and good behavior.

"2. The establishment of a branch of government, or court, for securing universal official responsibility, including both the executive and legislative functionaries, other than to the electorate. This may be called a court of impeachment and removal.

"3. The extension of executive powers of appointment and influence over legislation. Many officers now elective could be made appointive.

"4. The establishment of an agency partly for limiting the abuse of executive powers in appointments, and partly for preventing congressional usurpations and interference in appointments by means of political bargains and intimidations.

"5. The adoption of the English system of representation with some modifications in favor of local conditions.

"6. The further differentiation of legislative functions so as to bring the duties of the legislature within the limits of intelligent performance.

"7. Compulsory service from all officials whether appointed or elected.

"8. The appointment of *all* judiciary incumbents.

"9. The differentiation of the elective franchise."

Professor Hyslop admits the magnitude of these proposals, in view of the fact that political society never has the strength and will to carry out more than one reform at a time. He does not expect it all to be done at once, but a careful examination of the proposed changes, he says, will show that after all they are not so radical; that all of them with one exception are but the adoption or modification of functions and institutions already *somewhere* in use. The exception is the court of impeachment and removal, and even this is suggested by some forms of actual practise in this country and by certain features in the English constitution. But whether any of these proposals are immediately practicable is not the question, but the question is, whether if adopted they would produce a better form of government than we now have. If it can be shown that they would, the fact may tend to prevent a great deal of reactionary discussion on the subject of democracy, which Mr. Lecky and others, he says, have indulged in to its discredit. He then sets out on the theoretical development of the above proposals. He tells us the permanent official class asked for is *not* a demand for a permanent *governing* class of a monarchy. The officials he would permanently create must hold only subordinate positions. In fact his proposition is nothing more than the general application of the civil-service-reform principle to that large class of officials in state and county as well as national government known as clericals and subject to administrative heads. It is simply a method of securing fidelity and capacity in the fulfilment of duties not involving the organization of policies, but only the execution of the orders of superiors.

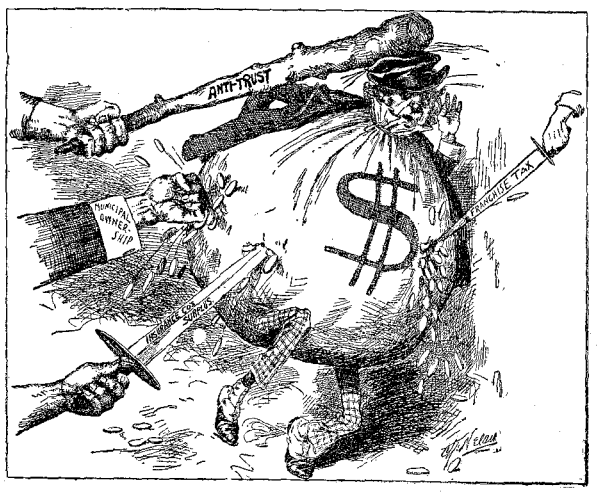
Before showing how this system can best be administered, Professor Hyslop notices the fifth and sixth proposals in his general scheme. These relate respectively to the selection of representatives and the differentiation of legislative functions. The first of these is briefly embodied in the two following propositions:

"(1) Select candidates for the Lower Houses without regard to residence, except that, in congressional representatives, they shall be citizens of the State from which they are chosen. (2) Select members of the Senate or Upper Houses without regard to residence, except that State Senators shall be residents of the State for which they are chosen."

To differentiate legislation, Professor Hyslop would have the executive appoint a number of independent commissions somewhat after the manner of the Interstate Commerce Commission, except that these commissions are to have certain well-defined powers over legislation. These commissions would not only serve as advisory bodies to the Congress, but the Congress must heed all their recommendations. The members must be experts, and their duties are to embrace the following subjects: Banking and currency; taxation and revenues; appropriations and internal improvements; industrial and labor problems; and general and unclassified legislation. These commissions are not to take the place of regular congressional committees on such subjects, but the professor looks upon the latter as too partizanly political in their view to initiate honest legislation.

From the development of the scheme thus far, it will be seen that it enormously increases the power of the executive, and the next task is to put a curb on this power without relieving it of any of its great responsibility. For this purpose two courts are to be established, a court of confirmation and a court of impeachment and removal. The first "is intended partly as a restraint upon executive powers of appointment and partly as a means of preventing the legislature from bartering with the executive for favors. With this limitation the executive can not be arbitrary in selecting his subordinates, and the legislature can not dictate the terms upon which the executive shall secure necessary legislation." This court is to be appointed by the executive, but after the manner of the Supreme Court, and it therefore becomes independent of the executive immediately it is created.

The court of impeachment and removal is the key to the whole scheme, "since it is the institution that introduces a direct method of applying adequate responsibility to the executive and legislative agencies beyond the reach of the Supreme Court, the executive not being affected by this last court at all." At present the executive has power to appoint and remove at pleasure all his subordinates with the exception of those subject to the civil-service rules. But if the executive is made to feel that every appointment must be approved by an independent board of confirmation, and that he can remove none of his subordinates without the approval of another independent court, the court of impeachment and removal, he will learn to be careful in his choices. Professor Hyslop's proposition to differentiate the franchise means, of course, a limitation of the suffrage. He frankly tells us that the right to vote is not on a par with the right to live, to work, to act in self-defense, or what are called natural rights by virtue of conditions not pertaining to the franchise. "The suffrage," says Professor Hyslop, "is not or ought not to be a natural right, possessed or possessable equally by all persons alike. It is like office, wholly subject to the interests of the community and ought to be conferred or withheld according to the requirements of those interests." He then draws a distinction between personal and political rights. Among personal rights he would reckon life, liberty, and personal property or the product of one's own labor. Among



EVERYTHING SEEMS TO BE COMING HIS WAY.
—*The Herald, New York.*

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political rights, property in land or the natural resources, franchise, and office. His proposal to differentiate the franchise is then a modification of the property qualification. He recommends that the executives (except mayors of cities) and the representatives in the Lower Houses be chosen by universal suffrage; those in the Upper Houses or Senates, by voters who pay an income tax to be determined by law. Legislation pertaining to finances would be limited to the Upper House. He fully develops this proposition, and says that altho all his other proposals were adopted, thereby depriving universal suffrage of a great deal of its power for mischief-making, the franchise of a great many persons ought still to be limited or abolished.

He tells us in conclusion that our system of government as now constituted, especially its legislative branch, is wholly unfitted to undertake universal empire. Universal suffrage and boss rule are wellnigh certain to engulf us.

The Nation, New York, characterizes Professor Hyslop's book as "an exceptionally racy, vigorous, and compact review of political evolution," pointing out that in his "Practical Remedies"—

"the major premise of the argument is simply that reform must come through the honesty and intelligence of the officers of government. The problem is to secure such officers, and the solution is to be found in the limitation of the suffrage. In order to establish the proposition that the possession of property tends to make the citizen demand honesty and intelligence in his rulers, Professor Hyslop frankly denies the existence of such a demand on the part of the 'proletariat,' and exposes the fallacy of supposing that any educational test can establish the existence of virtue in those who pass it. Experience has shown that such tests are of no value in determining the political intelligence of an electorate. On the other hand, Professor Hyslop labors earnestly to prove that the possession of wealth, or the 'economic criterion,' is a test of such virtue as qualifies for civic rights and duties. His reasoning is clear and strong; but it is unfortunate for his argument that he should not have sought historical confirmation of his contention.

"Those who hold that it is vain to attempt any limitation of the suffrage, we may say at once, will find nothing practical in Professor Hyslop's remedies. Yet we can not ignore the fact that in several of the States very severe restrictions of the suffrage have recently taken place, and it is not unreasonable to consider that similar restraints may elsewhere be adopted. What is proposed as a qualification for the electorate is not the possession of land, but the possession of an income, to be established by the payment of a tax on it. It is not the mere possession of wealth, but the qualities that are necessary for its acquisition, which constitute the test, and these economic virtues are to be found especially in the middle class. The political excellences of this class were extolled formerly more than they have been in recent years, and it is refreshing to have their claims again put forth in Professor Hyslop's vigorous and uncompromising language. It is not easy to defend the common people against the specific charges of incapacity for self-government which he brings against them, nor to deny that the grossest of our political abuses are connected with the excessive enlargement of the franchise.

"To commit the government to the hands of the middle class, however, would not be a complete remedy. There must be an alteration in the machinery of government, which is to consist chiefly in the establishment of two courts, one to confirm the appointments of the executive, the other to overthrow them. We should apprehend the complete destruction of responsibility under such a system, could we conceive it to operate if it were ever established. The constitution of the court of impeachment and removal especially is so peculiar as to place it outside of political possibility. The members of this court are to be drawn from a college nominated years in advance of their actual service, and it is quite incredible that even the middle class of our people would tolerate a government under which a few men appointed, perhaps, by President Cleveland, should have the absolute power of turning all President McKinley's appointees out of office. The situation in President Johnson's time was grave enough to deter us from further experiments in that direction."

TOPICS IN BRIEF.

AGUINALDO is making history in the same sense that a punching-bag makes muscles.—*Puck, New York.*

IT is about time for Mr. Alger to take steps to allay once more the anxiety lest he resign.—*The Record, Chicago.*

PRINCETON is to have a professor of politics. An Ohio college would think such a teacher superfluous.—*The News, Pittsburg.*

COLONEL FUNSTON seems to bear a charmed life, but has he ever tackled the canned roast beef ration?—*The Public Ledger, Philadelphia.*

CHINA wants to send a delegate to the Czar's disarmament conference, which shows that Peking has a sense of humor.—*The Dispatch, St. Paul.*

WE know a number of Congressmen who would like to be on the jury when Reed tries his first case in New York.—*The Inquirer, Cincinnati.*

PRESIDENT MCKINLEY should remember that one peculiarity about drifting is that you eventually get to some place, and generally arrive with a bump.—*The Globe, St. Paul.*

ACCORDING TO CODE.—The eminent army officer entered the witness-box.

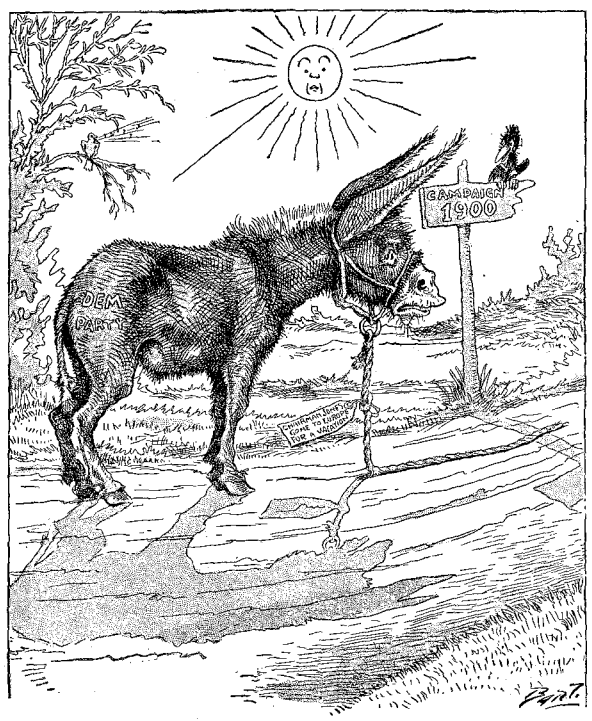
"Will you affirm?" asked the attorney.

"No sir," replied the brigadier, "I'll swear."—*The North American, Philadelphia.*

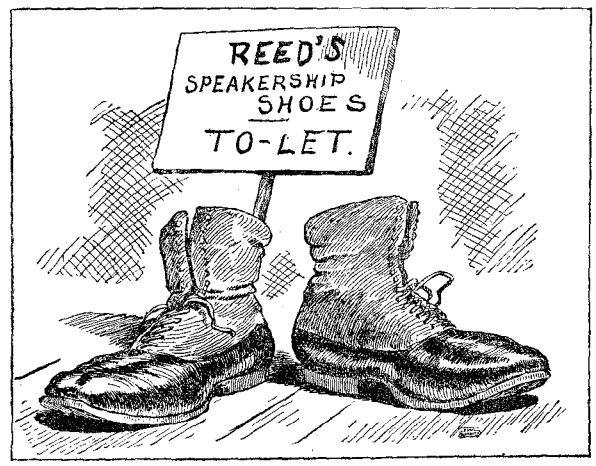
"LET me but write the people's songs," he is saying, "and I care not who makes their laws!"

As for the people, they do not seem to be much interested one way or the other.

Their laws and their songs are about equally silly, in any event.—*The Journal, Detroit.*



WANTED—A LEADER.—*The Journal, Minneapolis.*



COME EARLY AND AVOID THE RUSH.—*The Herald, New York.*

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LETTERS AND ART.

MAUDE ADAMS IN A SHAKESPEARIAN RÔLE.

NEW YORK has seldom given such an ovation as Maude Adams received last week, when she essayed for the first time the rôle of *Juliet*. The consensus of critical opinion seems to be that Miss Adams did not rise at any time to the tragic heights the play demands; that, while it was a creditable effort, it has not lifted her to a higher plane than she has hitherto occupied. William Winter, of the New York *Tribune*, sums up the whole situation in these few words:

"The individual charm of girl-like sincerity which is peculiar to Miss Adams swayed her performance of *Juliet* with a winning softness, eliciting sympathy and inspiring kindness. Beyond that there was nothing. Many schoolgirls, with a little practise, would play the part just as well, and would be just as little like it. In her special way Miss Adams is a most agreeable actress; she ought to be neither surprised nor hurt to ascertain by this experience that nature never intended her to act the tragic heroines of Shakespeare."

The critic of *The Times*, New York, speaks of Miss Adams's portrayal of the character with much praise, and does not hesitate to say that the result was a prodigious triumph, altho he admits that the manner of classical tragedy is not in Miss Adams's equipment. We quote:

"It was upon her easy mastery of the lighter side of *Juliet's* character that many wise persons have taken the trouble to say the success of her portrayal would depend.

"Yet young playgoers (to whom Adelaide Neilson is but a name and not a memory) may have seen *Juliets* as graphic and touching in their denotement of love at first sight, as fervent and charming in the balcony, as naturally girlish in the expression of mingled tenderness and impatience in the colloquy with the nurse; while there surely have been few *Juliets* of the stage in any era so absolutely real and pathetic in the scene of parting with *Romeo* and one or two of the succeeding episodes. . . . . .

"Miss Adams's method in these episodes may be called realistic. It is certainly unconventional. And we are far from saying that many of the *Juliets* of old may not have reached greater tragic heights in any one of the scenes mentioned. But recent *Juliets*, however much they may have striven, have not nearly equaled the pathos Miss Adams lends to them. . . . . .

"This 'Romeo and Juliet' is poetry, and the gift of poetry must be in the nature of Maude Adams, or she could not make one feel so strongly the fervor, the exquisite pathos, the heart-breaking agony, the thrill of horror in her portrayal of *Juliet*. Tho her method seems all so simple, her charm is subtle and defies analysis."

The Sun calls Miss Adams's *début* in "Romeo and Juliet" a "theatrical occasion," and, after commenting upon the modesty with which Miss Adams received the honors thrust upon her, has this to say by way of criticism:

"But what did Miss Adams do to cause those uncommon expressions of approval? First, she displayed that indefinable charm which makes audiences like her personally. No actress on our stage within recollection has possessed that born gift in a greater degree. Secondly, she played with that blend of real and seeming carelessness, of nicety and naturalness, of exact art concealed by a manner of spontaneity, which enables her to reach the hearts of the people without bothering their heads. Thirdly, and most importantly, she presented a new *Juliet*, in brave disobedience of the old standards. Even in the earlier scenes she departed far from the usages. This *Juliet*, instead of being a flirt at the ball and roguishly playful in her first encounter with *Romeo*, was frightened by her infatuation, afraid of the man who had so suddenly taken her heart, and bewildered by the new and unknown phenomena of love at sight. The garden scene brought further disregard of theatric conventions in favor of naturalness. She talked with *Romeo* right from a guiltless heart, controlled a little by a warning head, and, while artlessly frank, never wantonly passionate. This original treatment of the rôle was adhered to in the parting with her husband in her chamber. She gave complete expression to the changed relations which they bore to each other—the unrestraint of connubial possession; but there was not a trait of grossness, nor was there any lack of ardor. . . .

"It was in the second act of the piece that the actress was a wholly new *Juliet*, carrying the sweet simplicity of the young girl alike to the bridal chamber and to the tomb, and never becoming other than a gentle, plaintive, pathetic creation of cruel circumstances. Not only did she thus remove herself safely from comparison with vehement and violent predecessors in the rôle, but, what was more to the purpose of her undertaking, she triumphed with her original achievement. Her conception of *Juliet* was a delicate lovesick girl who did not develop into a strong woman under the stress of adversity, but was pitifully helpless to the end. This was quite as logical as the view hitherto taken of the subject. No doubt there will be those to dispute this. Critical contention will probably arise. It was so when Ellen Terry portrayed *Lady Macbeth* as soft-voiced, persuasive, wifely, instead of strident, domineering, and unwomanly. Miss Terry's theory was tenable, and it yielded a more humanly engaging character. The same kind of thing came to pass with Miss Adams's *Juliet*. The decisive victory was won in the potion scene, which has ever been regarded as the critical test of the actress, and which has been played invariably at a tragic pitch. It is easy enough to say that Miss Adams would have failed if she had attempted to play it in that old way. The point is that she played it in her own new way, like a pitiful sufferer, and her vogue with it is bound to be both popularly and critically approved without much dissent."

THE LATEST BY AND ABOUT TOLSTOY.

IT has been a number of years since the latest work of fiction—"Master and Man"—came from Tolstoy's pen; and since his views regarding art and his condemnation of most of his own novels were proclaimed, apprehension has been felt that he had entirely renounced imaginative work. The apprehension is unfounded, for a new novel is promised us, which the author calls "Resurrection," and which is to appear serially in this country under the title, "The Awakening." In October the complete work will be brought out, and the American publishers are said to have paid a large price for it. The story is not of a kind which either the British or the American matron will be disposed to read aloud to her daughter. It is said to be exceptionally powerful as well as realistic, and into it the author declares he has put more of himself, body and soul, than into any preceding work. He first received the story from the lips of one of the principal actors in it, says Miss Jeanette L. Gilder (in *The Critic* for May); the tragic incidents in it are all true, and it has long been fermenting in his mind, moving him to an exertion of the highest energies of his art.

The illustrations are to be made by Professor Pasternak, of Moscow, from suggestions furnished by the author. The public will be interested also to learn that Tolstoy, in accordance with his peculiar beliefs, is not to accept any of the emoluments resulting from the sale of the book. *The Academy* of recent date adds the following note:

"All the profits on the novel are, by the author's wish, to go to assist in the emigration to Canada, and colonization there, of the Dukhobortsi, the Russian sect who, for the crime of refusing to bear arms, have been cruelly prosecuted, but are now being permitted to leave Russia. 'Resurrection,' we are told, besides presenting a vivid picture of contemporary Russian life, is a work of great dramatic power and interest, touching incidentally on several of the most pressing latter-day problems, and, so far as literary and artistic treatment is concerned, is likely to enhance even the fame which 'Anna Karénina' brought to the author."

Readers of the novel will find an interesting forerunner to it in a work just translated from the Russian of P. A. Sergyeenko, who

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met Tolstoy in 1892, and has visited him at Moscow and at his country estate. The following comments are taken from the article by Miss Gilder already quoted:

"The first meeting between the author and Tolstoy took place in the winter of 1892 at a friend's house in Moscow. Mr. Sergyeenko describes the novelist as 'a gaunt old man, of medium stature, and with the typical face of a Russian peasant.' He wore 'a short sheepskin coat and tall felt boots.' As he entered the room and said 'good-morning,' he removed his felt cap and 'began to unwind from his throat a woolen scarf.' After removing his fur coat Mr. Sergyeenko observed that the great man was clad in 'a dark gray flannel blouse with a wide, turn-down collar, displaying his sinewy neck at the curves of the head. He was breathing rather fast from his walk in the cold air, and his gray hair lay in damp, tumbled locks upon his temples. He had an alert, wide-awake air, held himself upright, and moved with quick, short steps, hardly bending his knees, which suggested the motion of a man sliding upon ice. He appeared neither older nor younger than his age—he was then sixty-four—and produced the impression of a well-preserved, energetic peasant. And his face, also, was a true peasant's face: simple, rustic, with a broad nose, a weatherbeaten skin, and thick, overhanging brows, from beneath which small, keen gray eyes peered sharply forth.'

COUNT AND COUNTESS TOLSTOY.
By permission of T. Y. Crowell & Co., Boston.

"Tolstoy and Sergyeenko held an animated conversation on the subject of drunkenness. The former did most of the talking: 'He talked without constraint, cleverly and picturesquely, in the same richly colored language in which he writes, easily reasoning and easily discussing the most complicated situations. It was difficult to answer him. He seemed to have at his disposal a whole arsenal of the clearest, boldest, most original, and utterly unexpected arguments, with pertinent comparisons and humorous interpolations, which invoked involuntary laughter. Yet, nevertheless, I could not in the least agree with some of his positions, and I tried to reply. He refuted my objections on the instant, without ceasing to twirl the pencil, and hastily brought forward his own ideas, which breathed forth ingenuity, power, and passion.' After a while the 'bubbling samovar' was brought in and conversation became general. Tolstoy refused the tea and cakes, but he talked to his hostess about her 'work in wool,' and about a vegetarian kitchen one of the ladies was planning."

The author soon went to pass an evening at Tolstoy's winter place, called by an unpronounceable Russian name signifying "Long-Weaver's Lane." It is owned by Lyeff Lvovitch, the novelist's son, and here count and countess live a life more or less independent of each other, each receiving for the most part separate sets of visitors.

Tolstoy did not appear at all the prophet, but jested and talked freely. The countess—who, by the way, is the mother of fifteen children, and is sixteen years her husband's junior—soon came in to invite the visitors to tea upstairs, and the evening was spent in talk and in games in which the novelist took part "with dignified abandon." Of some of Tolstoy's literary judgments as brought out in the course of his visit, especially of Shakespeare, the writer says:

"He never quotes him, and does not reinforce his speech with the winged thoughts in which Shakespeare is so rich. But, for example, Lyeff Nikolaevitch quite frequently introduced, in German, different poetical fragments from Goethe, altho, at the same time, he does not belong to the latter's warm admirers, but thoroughly shares Heine's opinion that Goethe is a great man in a silken coat. With Heine's works L. N. made real acquaintance only of late, and was much carried away with them. In the midst of the most vehement conversation he sometimes pauses and, raising his head, he recites in a masterly manner, in German, one of Heine's poems which bears upon the conversation. The poem entitled 'Lass die frommen Hypotesen' pleases him in particular."

As to Tolstoy's literary habits M. Sergyeenko says:

"In his manner of working, Lyeff Nikolaevitch reminds one of the old painters. Having settled upon the plan of the work, and collected a great number of studies, he first makes a charcoal sketch, as it were, and writes rapidly, without thinking of particulars. He gives what he has thus written, to have a clean copy made, to Countess Sophia Andreavna, or to one of his daughters, or to some one of his friends to whom this work will afford pleasure."

COUNT TOLSTOY AND THE FRIENDS OF HIS YOUTH.
Permission of *The Critic*.

From the specimen of Greeleyesque chirography in Russian script given by M. Sergyeenko, one may see how great must be the

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pleasure which the work of transcription affords the author's kin and friends! Tolstoy writes on plain quarto paper of inferior quality, and often finishes twenty pages in a day, an equivalent in his handwriting to ten printed pages. His writing time is between nine in the morning and three in the afternoon, during which his dutiful wife stands guard and bars out prince and pauper. "In this respect," says M. Sergyeenko, "it is not likely that any other Russian author has had so faithful a bodyguard as has Lyeff Nikolaevitch in the person of his anxious wife. But they differ in their views of the world." Yet they live on loving terms, and she, "like an indefatigable nurse, makes his clothes with her own hands, and only parts from him for the briefest time. He bears himself in a Christian spirit toward her weaknesses, and highly prizes her sincerity and frankness."

CHOPIN AND POE.

IN music, Edgar Allan Poe's counterpart has been discovered in the person and genius of Frederic François Chopin, so declares James Huneker in his book, "Mezzotints in Modern Music." There is such a striking similarity in temperament, personality, and genius between the American poet and the Polish composer that, to understand either of them, they should be studied together.

Poe and Chopin were born only a few weeks apart and died within a week of each other, yet neither was conscious of the other's existence. But it was a curious coincidence—two supremely melancholy artists of the beautiful lived and died almost synchronously.

Mr. Huneker says there are important points at which it will not do to compare the two artists, but there are parallels in their soul-lives that may be drawn without extravagance. The roots of Chopin's culture were more richly nurtured than Poe's, but Poe was in the truest sense born a poet, and, like a spiritual air-plant, derived his sustenance none knew how. Chopin was carefully trained by the faithful Elsmer, but who could have taught him to write his opus 2 and the variations over which Schumann rhapsodized, or even that gem, his E-flat nocturne?

The individualities of both these men were as sharply defined in the outset as their limitations. Poe never made more exquisite music in his later years than in his verses "To Helen," written in his teens. Chopin's opera 1, 2, 3, 5, and 6, his earliest effusions, are perfect of their kind. They were written before he was twenty. Both men died at forty, a period when most men are in their prime; yet years before both began to show decadence and deterioration. Chopin's polonaise-fantaisie opus 61 with its hectic flush—in its most musical, most melancholy cadences—gives us a premonition of death. Composed three years before he died, it has the taint of the tomb about it. Read Poe's "Ulalume" with its haunting, harrowing harmonies and you will hear the same note of death.

Poe then, like Chopin, did not die too soon. Morbid, neurotic natures, they lived their lives with the intensity in which, Walter Pater declares, is the only true life. "To burn always with this hard, gem-like flame," writes Pater, "to maintain this ecstacy, is success in life. Failure is to form habits."

Certainly Chopin and Poe fulfilled in their short existences these conditions. They burned with the flame of genius, and that flame devoured their brain as surely as paresis. Their lives, in the ordinary Philistine or Plutus-like sense, were failures. They were not citizens after the conjugal manner, nor did they accumulate pelf. They certainly failed to form habits, and, while the delicacy of the Pole prevented his indulging in the night-side Bohemianism of the American, he nevertheless contrived to outrage social and ethical canons.

Mr. Huneker admits the difficulty of knowing just what sort of a man Poe was, but he is sure there were two Poes—the one a winning, poetic personality, a charming man of the world, electric in speech and with an eye of genius, a creature with a beautiful brain; the other, a sad-eyed wretch with a fixed sneer, a bitter, uncurbed tongue that lashed alike friend and foe, a sot, a libertine, a gambler—and some people knew both these men. Mr. Huneker's father knew something of both Poes, for he had occasion in Philadelphia to see Poe when he was sober, and when he was made a demon by one glass of brandy. But, like Chopin, Poe was always disposed to a certain melancholy hauteur and readiness to pose.

Mr. Huneker considers that America, with its complete absorption a half-century ago in trafficking and pioneering, was an unpleasant place for an artist and especially for Poe, who ought to have gone to Paris. Mr. Huneker says:

"One is filled with horror at the thought of a kindred poetic nature also being cast in the prosaic atmosphere of this country; for if Chopin had not had success at Prince Valentine Radzewill's soirée in Paris in the year 1831, he would certainly have tried his luck in the New World; and do you not shudder at the idea of Chopin's living in the United States in 1831?

"Fancy those two wraiths of genius, Poe and Chopin, in this city of New York! Chopin giving piano lessons to the daughters of the wealthy aristocrats of the Battery; Poe encountering him at some conversazione—they had conversaziones then—and propounding to him Heine-like questions: 'Are the roses at home still in their flame-hued pride?' 'Do the trees still sing as beautifully in the moonlight?'

"They would have understood one another at a glance. Poe was not a whit inferior in sensibility to Chopin. Balzac declared that if Chopin drummed on a bare table, his fingers made subtle-sounding music. Poe, like Balzac, would have felt the drummed tears in Chopin's play, while Chopin in turn could not have failed to divine the tremulous vibrations of Poe's exquisitely strong nature. What a meeting it would have been, but again what inevitable misery for the Polish poet!"

Both men were born aristocrats; purple raiment became them well, and both were sadly deficient in genuine humor. Irony both possessed to a superlative degree, and both believed in the rhythmical creation of lyrical beauty and the charm of evanescence.

Both artists have left a host of imitators. Poe has influenced the art of almost every country but his own. In Europe he has founded a school. Chopin's influence has been far less direct. But Liszt would not have been a composer, at least for the piano, if he had not nested in Chopin's brain. And Wagner profited greatly by Chopin's discoveries in chromatic harmonies, discoveries without which modern music would yet be in diatonic swaddling-clothes.

But at one important point these two artists were as wide apart as the poles. Poe was a man without a country. He had no sense of patriotism. Altho he wrote in English, you could better locate his imagination in the moon. Chopin, on the other hand, is patriotic; he is Poland, altho Poland is not Chopin. But both had the supreme passion for the beautiful, both possessed great intensity of expression. Both had the power of expressing the weird, the terrific, tho Chopin rose to sublimer heights than ever Poe did. Chopin, like Bach and Beethoven, will last as long as the voice of the piano is heard throughout the land.

A SOCIALIST'S VIEW OF THE NEW ART.

THE relation of art to life—to politics, industry, and religion—is a problem which has of late attracted social reformers, and as a result the vital social function of art has been greatly emphasized. Mr. Edward Carpenter, the well-known English Socialistic essayist and critic, has in his new book, "Angels' Wings," dealt with the new phases of development into which modern art has entered in its relation to life generally. He believes strongly in a "great outburst of special art-production, inspired chiefly by the coming sunrise," and the birth of a new

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democratic art. The great forerunners of this outburst are Wagner, Millet, and Whitman. All truly progressive and living manifestations of the art of our day have certain distinguishing marks as follows:

"(1) Strong realism and acceptance of the actual—all facts of life, all discords, nothing blinked or concealed, this involving a kind of primitive directness of method and style, the opposite pole of all formalism and artificiality; (2) an intense sense of the whole and acceptance of the universal and unseen, by which alone the brute facts can be redeemed and 'set in place,' involving for its expression utmost command of all the resources of art, perfect mastery of style, and the power of making the same motive appear in myriads of forms; and (3) a most intimate, prophetic sense of the life of the people, a perception through each individual, even the lamest, of the vast unuttered human heart, the revelation in dim outline of the gods, carrying with it a sense of sympathy, and even of triumphant joy and gladness, hardly conceived in art before."

What, Mr. Carpenter asks next, is to be the inspiration of the art of the future? He answers:

"The work of the art of the future is of the grandest kind. She will perceive that her function consists in actually drawing human beings together, revealing to them mutually their own feelings, their own inner life and consciousness, and the sentiment of every object, every event as it relates itself through the individual artist to the great thrilling, palpitating soul of all mankind. For the first time the sense of this great soul is dawning consciously upon us. All life will be worked in—the most lonely, the most complex, the most inaccessible subjects, in order that they may make response in the few that can understand them; and again the simplest and most universal, and in the simplest forms, in order that their portrayal may make the whole world kin. To make mankind realize their unity, to make them feel it, that will be the inspiration and the province of art. . . . . .

"And the realization of this common life is the religion of the future, of which the artists and science-workers will be priests; but which will penetrate all society and of which all the people will in a sense be interpreters—working to understand the secret of their being, working to express their sense of it, to open the flowers of their myriad hearts to each other for mutual recognition. Before the great anonymous work and life of the people thus freed, before the myriad products of their loving skill in the sunrise of that new day, all the names and works of the 'stars' that have illuminated the art and science world of the past will in a sense fade into insignificance."

What is meant by the anonymous work of the people in art is explained in a chapter on the act of life, in which Mr. Carpenter argues against the present antithesis between art and work, beauty and utility, service and pleasure. Life itself, he says, will become artistic, and art will not be divorced from life:

"When people seize life rightly, they will make their life-work expressive. They will see that this, the great joy of expression, must penetrate all life, and since our daily work is three fourths of that, it must penetrate it. Manual work, once become spontaneous instead of servile, will inevitably become artistic. There is no other possibility, and the world will be full of beautiful things which will mirror to us the thoughts and hearts of those that made them—of our fellows."

A DEFENSE OF MRS. BROWNING'S FATHER.

THE publication of the Browning letters (see LITERARY DIGEST, April 15) has placed Mr. Barrett, Mrs. Browning's father, in a very unenviable light before the public. To vindicate his father's memory, his eldest surviving son, C. J. Moulton-Barrett, writes from Jamaica the following rather ineffective letter:

"In spite of earnest protests, Mr. Browning, with a want of delicacy hardly conceivable, has published the letters of his father and mother previous to their marriage. The careless indifference of Mr. Robert Browning, 'There they are, do with them as you please when I am dead and gone,' was no excuse for the sacrilege. His mother would have been horrified. She loved her father.

"The notices of the book have generally been so cruelly unjust to his memory, I consider it my duty, as his eldest surviving son, to relate the facts. My father acted as his own merchant for his Jamaica estates, and on that account went daily to the city. He never met Mr. Browning. He was aware of his visits, and he regarded them, like the visits of Miss Mitford and Mr. Kenyon, as affording my sister pleasure. He was also aware of Mr. Browning's intimacy with Mr. Kenyon, who was a friend and a distant relative.

"My sister had been an invalid for years. By the directions of Dr. Chambers her room was kept at a certain temperature, and she never left it.

"Under these circumstances my father lost his daughter. He had loved her from her childhood. He never recovered from it. I venture to say few fathers would take the hand of a man who had so acted. And I would add, few sons, either for gain or love of notoriety, would make public the confidential letters of their mother."

According to the London *Academy* this apology merely shows that the younger Barrett has inherited his father's madness "in treating his daughters as chattels at his own sole disposal." It goes on to say:

"The simple fact is that her [Elizabeth Barrett's] father had shown himself the violent opponent of another daughter's marriage with a man he *did* 'know.' Miss Barrett was present at a scene which suggested to her that her father would not stop short of personal violence were her own engagement known; and, as all know, her father showed his 'love' for her after her marriage by never opening the letters she addressed to him. To write as Mr. Moulton-Barrett has done is to write in bad faith, or with a prejudice which blinds the eyes to the salient facts of the situation. And there is a point of view in which the conduct of his father, as the opponent of his sister's marriage, may be canvassed more severely than has yet been hinted at in print. It is not necessary to go into sordid details; but if need were, something could and should be said in explanation of conduct which not even a false idea of filial piety should have led Mr. Moulton-Barrett to defend."

NOTES.

A NEW monthly for the South is to be published shortly, called *The Southern Magazine*. It is, so the announcement runs, to include the best literary thought of the South in fiction, history, biography, verse, and criticism. The place of publication is to be Manassas, which suggests a hopeful augury for the success of this new Southern enterprise, should its promoters be as worthy wielders of the pen as their fathers were of the sword upon this historic site.

THE Society of American Authors has started a movement to procure the passage of an act of Congress for the reduction of postage on authors' manuscripts, to send them as second-class instead of first-class mail. The bill is to be introduced at the next session of Congress. Many influential Senators and Representatives are especially interested in the movement, and it is hoped the matter will be pressed to a speedy accomplishment. If this law is enacted, the charge for authors' manuscripts will be placed on an equality with all other merchandise using the mails. In England manuscript goes at third-class rates. It costs only four cents to send a manuscript to England that here would cost sixteen cents. It is particularly important that the measure shall have the support of all those who will be benefited by the reduction. All authors and literary workers should communicate at once with the Secretary of the Society of American Authors, 71 Broadway, New York, expressing approval and authorizing the use of their names.

LE GALLIENNE evidently has a pretty poor opinion of Kipling and the deluded public who buy his books. The following modest description of himself as contrasted with his rival occurs in his latest book "Young Lives":

"Presently there entered a tall young man with a long, thin face, curtained on each side with enormous masses of black hair—like a slip of the young moon glimmering through a pine wood. At the same moment there entered, as if by design, his very antithesis, a short, firmly built, clerkly fellow, with a head like a billiard-ball in need of a shave, a big brown moustache, and enormous spectacles.

"'That,' said the publisher, referring to the moon-in the-pine-wood young man, 'is our young apostle of sentiment, our new man of feeling, the best-hated man we have, and the other is our young apostle of blood. He is all for muscle and brutality—and he makes all the money. It is one of our many fashions just now to sing "Britons and Brutality." But my impression is that our young man of feeling will have his day—tho he will have to wait for it. He would hasten it if he would cut his hair; but that he says he will never do.'"

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SCIENCE AND INVENTION.

DOES CLIMATE DETERMINE FREEDOM?

THE thesis of Benjamin Kidd, in his recent book on "The Control of the Tropics," that the white races can not live and form self-governing communities in hot climates, is regarded by the editor of *Appleton's Popular Science Monthly* as equivalent to the proposition that freedom is limited by climate, and against this he protests, as an assertion directly contrary to all the generalizations of modern social science. Mr. Kidd, it will be remembered, points out that, altho the white man can not live permanently in the tropics, he must control them; and hence he gives aid and comfort to the American expansionist. Of this view the writer of the editorial says:

"Whether Mr. Kidd recognizes the odious significance of his captivating speculation or not, it is certainly a plea and an apology for slavery and political despotism in the tropics. . . . There is reason to believe that it must be relegated to the limbo of a kindred and popular superstition. Within the past year much has been said about the genius of the Anglo-Saxon for freedom and the ethnic incapacity of the Latins for that boon of civilization. Even so great a scholar as Guizot encourages this extraordinary theory. . . . In apology for his misinterpretation of social phenomena there can be urged his ignorance of the law of evolution and of the hardly less important law of the militant origin of despotism and the pacific origin of freedom. No such apology can, however, be made in behalf of Mr. Kidd, or of any other apostle of imperialism. Not only have they at command all the generalizations of social science, but all the facts upon which those generalizations are based, to prove that neither climate nor race is a limitation upon freedom.

"If climate determined the character of the political institutions of a people, many questions would be suggested at once that would be beyond solution. Why, for instance, should a certain freedom have existed in Athens, and the most intolerable despotism in Sparta? Again, why should there be despotism in Russia and Germany as well as in Morocco and Egypt? Another series of questions equally perplexing can be raised. Why should there be more freedom in England to-day than six hundred or even one hundred years ago? The climate has not changed in the interval. Why should the institutions of Spain in the thirteenth century have been more liberal than in the seventeenth? Why was it that the freedom that existed in Germany before the Thirty Years' War had virtually ceased to exist at the Peace of Westphalia? Here also the climate had not changed. . . . The only satisfactory answer to these questions is to be found in the fact that militant activities always lead to despotism, and pacific activities always to freedom. When people get into war, the central power must exercise all the authority over life and property essential to success in battle. . . . . .

"Whether despotism exists, as Mr. Kidd and his followers assume, among all the indigenous populations of the tropics, only a careful investigation of the subject would permit one to say. But that it must, as they contend, always exist there, none of the laws of social evolution gives the slightest warrant. Wherever it does exist, it had the same origin that it had in England, and in obedience to the same forces of peace and industry that operated against it in that country, it must pass away. . . . The degree of heat or humidity or the luxuriant vegetation of the tropics had no more to do with this political organization than the degree of cold, or the dryness of the atmosphere, or the comparative poverty of the soil of some of the Western States with the similar political organization of the Indians that roamed over them. None of these physical characteristics can prevent the play of those forces that drive people eventually to the adoption of that form of social organization that will best promote their happiness. As the social philosophy of evolution shows, the social organization best fitted for this purpose is the one where the largest individual freedom prevails."

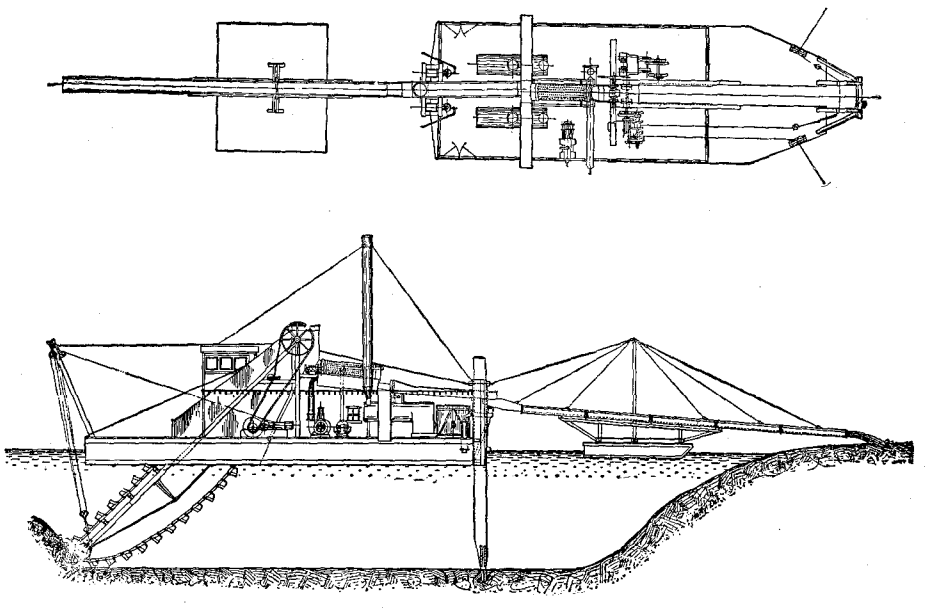
Finally, the writer argues, the contention that the white man can not live and work permanently in the tropics, on which Mr. Kidd's demonstration practically rests, has slender basis in fact. He says:

"Alfred Russel Wallace, who spent twelve years in the tropics, says in a recent article that the white man can and does work in every part of them. If he does not work, it is simply for the same reason that he does not work in Europe or the United States—namely, because he does not have to. When, however, necessity lays its heavy hands on him, driving him to earn his living by the sweat of his brow, he does it in the tropical region quite as well as he does in the temperate. That is shown particularly in Queensland. But when natives can be reduced to slavery the crime is committed with slight compunction, and defended on the same ground that it was defended in the South and elsewhere. . . . The time must come when free institutions will be found as essential under the equator as farther north. Without them social evolution can not reach its highest point, nor man attain to his greatest happiness, a state that he is always seeking, no matter where he lives."

DREDGINC FOR GOLD.

IN an illustrated article under this title, A. W. Robinson tells how the gold-bearing sands of some far Western rivers are brought to the surface in great quantity by the use of large dredgers, operated by steam or electricity. Says Mr. Robinson (in *Cassier's Magazine* for May):

"Coincident with the decline of hydraulic mining for gold in the great West of the United States, is the rise and development of a new process for recovering the precious metal from the alluvial bottoms and river-beds which have heretofore been deemed inaccessible. It is the later and more perfect process succeeding the earlier and cruder one, and it makes available vast deposits of gold-bearing gravel which is beyond the reach of hydraulic mining.



PLAN AND SECTION OF A GOLD DREDGER.

"Hydraulic mining is at once the simplest and most effective method of saving the bulk of the gold where the conditions exist for its use; but more or less loss occurs in the tailings. Hydraulic mining is the disintegration and washing down of a bank of auriferous gravel by means of a powerful jet of water, and the passing of the resultant water and *débris* off through a sluice-box containing riffles in which the gold is caught. . . . . .

"This simple and attractive system soon began to decline for

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the reason that the localities favored by nature became gradually exhausted and worked out. Furthermore, the vast volumes of *débris*, washed down into the rivers and fruitful valleys below, became a menace to agriculture and other occupations, so much so that the United States Government appointed the 'California Débris Commission' to investigate and regulate the conflicting interests. The proceedings of this commission, and the record of the strife between the gold-miners and the land and navigation interests, furnish an interesting chapter in the history of American gold-mining, particularly in California. . . . . .

"The gradual erosion of the gold-bearing banks by the streams and rivers naturally causes a deposition of strata lower down, containing more or less gold. These alluvial bottoms, sedimentary bars, and beds of streams have, until recently, been considered as beyond the reach of any ordinary method of working.

"They were not capable of being washed or sluiced, because they were already at the lowest level. Various attempts to dig the material up and elevate it into sluices, from which it could be worked, were made; but the constant presence of water in such workings, and the great cost or impossibility of drainage, rendered such efforts abortive. Miners were compelled to be content with scratching the surface or sinking shallow pits until overcome by the water, and speculating upon the unknown and untold riches that lay just beneath their feet.

"The bottom of the alluvial deposit, or 'bed rock,' as it is termed, is generally where the richest pay is found, due to the natural gravitation of the gold. Thus it comes about that attention has been turned to dredging as a method of reaching these deep and submerged deposits effectively. . . . . .

"It was only necessary to combine a dredging-machine and a sluicing and washing apparatus in order to reach at once these precious deposits. The problem proved, however, much less simple than it seemed, and many experiments were tried before the final type of dredge was evolved and perfected."

The suction-dredge, it appears, picks up the sand and leaves the gold, owing to the greater specific gravity of the latter, and it can not work among stones or boulders. The dipper-dredge disturbs the gold-bearing gravel too much, so that much of the gold is lost. The "clamshell" dredge is not water-tight. The type now generally adopted is the "elevator," with an endless moving chain of buckets—one of the earliest kinds of dredges. Of its special construction when used for gold-dredging, the writer says:

"This machine consists of the following elements: first, the dredging apparatus proper, comprising the chain of buckets and means for driving them; second, a steel hopper into which the material is discharged; third, a revolving screen in which it is washed and by means of which the coarse stones are rejected; fourth, a sluice-box for carrying off the fine tailings and discharging them astern; and fifth, a centrifugal pump for furnishing the necessary water for sluicing and washing purposes. All these details have been successfully combined so as to make a complete machine, capable of dredging and treating 3,000 cubic yards of material per day. The operations are simple and continuous, and under perfect control.

"The vastness of the field thus opened up is incalculable. Thousands of miles of good gravel deposits, beyond the reach of all other known methods, can now be made available at a low working cost. One of these dredges can do the work of a thousand men working in the old way; and not only that, it can reach depths and clean up bedrock that would be inaccessible to the combined labor of any number of men. The work of gold dredges has already become a perceptible factor in the world's production of gold."

A New Receiver for Wireless Telegraphy.—The use of electric waves in Marconi's system of space-telegraphy lends interest to a newly discovered detector of such waves, which may possibly prove a rival to the "coherers" now used as receivers in this system. The device, which is the invention of Dr. Neugschwender, is thus described in *The Electrical Review*: "If a scratch is made in the silver coating of a mirror so as to divide the coating into two parts insulated from one another, then, of course, no current will pass when the two parts are connected to the terminals of a cell of battery. If the gap in the mirror coating is breathed upon, there will be a deposit of moisture, and some current flows, which will be detected by a galvanometer in the circuit. Under these conditions, if electric waves are generated in the neighborhood, the galvanometer, if its sensitiveness is not too great, goes back to zero, showing that the impact of the waves has made the resistance of the gap very great. Breathed upon again, the gap becomes conducting, and the galvanometer again shows a deflection. If a damp cloth is laid over the gap so as to maintain a constant supply of moisture, the galvanometer goes back to zero only while the waves are impinging upon the gap. Copper and zinc mirrors work as well as silver, and other good insulating materials may be used instead of glass as a base for them. Instead of water vapor, ammonia and salt solutions may be used with equal success. Mechanical vibrations, sound waves, heat, and static electricity seem to have no influence upon the conductivity, but even small sparks have a marked effect. The recuperative action is so rapid that, when a telephone is put into the circuit, the note of a rapid break on the generating coil is reproduced."

CREATION AND NATURAL SELECTION.

IS the Darwinian theory of natural selection incompatible with the existence of an intelligent Creator? A score of years ago Darwinism was generally regarded as anti-Christian; to-day it is accepted by a large number of thinking people who also accept the tenets of Christianity. The belief in a Creator who works in and through the law of natural selection is gaining ground. Is it a rational belief? This question is discussed by M. Sully-Prudhomme, of the French Academy, in an open letter to Charles Richet, editor of the *Revue Scientifique* (April 15). M. Richet had maintained that the Darwinian theory may be reconciled with the belief that there is a definite controlling force in nature, working toward definite ends. M. Sully-Prudhomme tells him that he is mistaken. Once grant the Darwinian premises, he says, and the believer in a Creator has no logical ground to stand on. Says the writer, addressing M. Richet:

"You assert that there is in nature a will-power that adapts forms to preconceived ends, and organs to their functions; in general, that there is an 'effort toward life.' . . . I see nothing absurd or impossible in the idea that will and intelligence may not be confined in our universe to that part of the animal kingdom to which man belongs or restricted to a planet that seems designed, by its astronomical position, for no such importance. But it is for you to show that these two psychic functions do not belong exclusively to terrestrial brains; that, far from this, they have created these very brains, as well as the whole body of living creatures on the earth. The proof is incumbent upon you."

Quoting M. Richet's assertion that the organs of the human body seem to him so wonderfully adapted to their uses that he can not help thinking that this adaptation is intentional and not the result of chance, M. Sully-Prudhomme remarks that surprise at an adaptation is no proof that it did not occur by chance. He adds:

"When the function requires an extremely complicated form, adapted with extreme precision, accidental utilization becomes unlikely. In fact, an agreement of favorable chances in adaptation is the more improbable as the form is at once more complex and more definite. . . . This is your idea; it agrees with all your observations in physiology and biology. But you do not seem to recognize any case where chance has been able to form an organism; you do not distinguish the case where a given form may be fortuitously useful from that where it is improbable that it should be so without previous adaptation. Why does this distinction appear unnecessary to you? I suppose because all organic forms are at present comprised in the second class, and that you suppose that there are none in the first. Under these circumstances I am astonished to find that you make an attempt to reconcile transformism and the theory of final causes. The Darwinists think that all the organic forms of to-day proceed from primitive rudimentary organisms, very few in number, and fortuitously useful, whose elementary structure served as the starting-point for more

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complex organisms capable of more and more extended and higher ability. How can this hypothesis, diametrically opposed to that of final causes, fail to seem inadmissible to you? Because in you the scientist dominates the philosopher, and because science has acquired such authority, has explained so many facts in all degrees of life, that despite your faith in finalism you can not consent to sacrifice science entirely and irrevocably. You have therefore annexed it as an auxiliary, even regarding it as a very valuable aid."

M. Richet's view that evolution and creation are reconcilable is stated in the following passage, quoted from his last article by M. Sully-Prudhomme:

"This law that life is the end toward which nature strives accords admirably with the hypothesis of natural selection. In place of asserting the active intervention of a supreme Power who gives to beings excellent forms and delicate functions to enable them to live, is it not more rational to ascribe to the law of selection, with survival of the fittest, all that could have been done by Providence? In this case Providence is no longer a divinity more or less similar to a powerful monarch; it is a general law, productive and simple, resulting in the perfection of organisms and functions. The struggle for life produces all that a wise Creator could do. Who knows, even, whether a Creator may not have done His work by this mechanism? It transforms, rectifies, atrophies, develops. Finally, it turns out more and more perfect beings, better and better adapted to life. This the adaptation of their organs to their functions becomes very easy to understand. The living substance disseminated over the earth's surface takes different forms, being ever born anew. And this transformation is a tendency to progress toward life.

"Consequently we are forced to maintain this double proposition: first, that things tend to live, and second, that they are organized for the purpose of living, and well organized. Badly organized beings could not exist, for they would at once disappear."

M. Sully-Prudhomme comments thus on these paragraphs:

"The gist of this quotation is that life was preconceived and willed by an unknown principle, x, a factor of metaphysical order, . . . which made an effort to attain an end, namely, the organization of life. This task was confided to other factors, which are definable; namely, the agents made known to us by Darwin—selection, heredity, etc. . . . . .

"Thus you think, by a happy alliance of the Darwinian theory with that of final causes, you have removed x from the fictions of anthropomorphism, from the mystic tendency that leads the human mind to make of it a personal providence, resembling a king. I fear that you have undertaken an impossible task, and that your alliance between Darwinism and the finalist doctrine will prove invincibly repugnant to the former without aiding your designs.

"In fact, the factor x implies prevision and will, two things incompatible with the principle of Darwinism. . . . The addition of Darwinism to the theory of final causes nullifies it without preserving the character of its anthropomorphic parasite. . . . .

"You may reassure your scientific conscience, however, by the thought that the theory of final causes does not necessarily imply an anthropomorphic concept. Doubtless our consciousness, which is essentially individual, does not allow us to think of intelligence, will, mind in general, except under the individual form, but it does not infallibly follow that it can not exist in the universe in any other form. In my opinion we indulge in metaphysical speculation when we discuss the question of personality or impersonality in nature."

The Darwinists, M. Sully-Prudhomme remarks, evidently do not need M. Richet's aid, however much he may invoke theirs. They are perfectly confident that their theory can explain the origin of life without aid from outside. Says he:

"They repel your offer of conciliation, for they feel that your teachings and theirs are mutually exclusive, and they have plenty of arguments against the former. . . . They even contest the perfection that you accord to the works of nature. 'If an optician,' said Helmholtz, 'should make me an instrument so imperfect as the human eye, I should refuse to accept it.' . . . Darwinism can easily explain imperfection in such a complex organ as the eye, and as you admit that it is an operative cause, you must be prepared to admire with reserve the adaptation of the eye to vision."

But there is a final and insuperable objection, says the writer, to the creation theory from the Darwinian standpoint. Briefly, an organism is a system of relations among material elements. If there be a creative mind in nature it must take its material from these elements as they exist. The relationships that constitute the future organism, however, do not yet exist, except as an idea in the creative mind, which must represent to itself, among all possible relations of motion and position of the material elements of the universe, those that constitute the future organism. This representation either is necessary, that is to say, is subject to determinism, or it is not. In the former case, is not psychic determinism as improbable as physico-chemical or purely mechanical determinism? On the other hypothesis the representation is arbitrary and so not an object of science. So, conclude the Darwinians, in either horn of the dilemma, the hypothesis of final causes is inadmissible.—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

THE LAUGHTER CURE.

THAT laughter is popularly believed to be beneficial is evidenced by the old proverb, "Laugh and grow fat." But merriment may cure many other things besides leanness, so we are told by Dr. D'Aiutolo, an Italian physician, who has just seriously discussed the action of laughter as an expectorant, in a paper before the Medico-Chirurgical Society of Bologna. The general subject is reviewed in a brief notice in *The British Medical Journal* as follows:

"Therapeutic effects of different kinds have been attributed to laughter by the gravest medical writers from Hippocrates downward. The Father of Medicine laid special stress on the importance of merriment at meals. The old physicians recommended laughter as a powerful means of 'desopilating' the spleen. Fonssagrives said that mirth is the most powerful lever of health. Tissot professes to have cured scrofulous children by tickling and making them laugh. Dumont de Monteaux relates the strange case of a gentleman who got rid of an intermittent fever after witnessing a performance of 'Le Mariage de Figaro,' at which he had laughed consumedly. Other learned doctors state that nephritic colic, scurvy, pleurisy, and other affections are favorably influenced by laughter."

Of Dr. D'Aiutolo's special treatment the writer goes on to say:

"He used this treatment in five cases of bronchitis and other affections in which there was 'a morbid product in the bronchial tubes and alveoli.' A good laugh by shaking the chest helps the expulsion of the secretion and 'produces a state of physical and moral well-being.' Dr. D'Aiutolo admits that there may sometimes be a difficulty in applying the treatment. Susceptibility varies according to age, temperament, education, and social position. The practitioner has to bear all these different conditions in mind in selecting the kind of joke suited to the case with which he has to deal. As to sex, women are generally said to be deficient in a sense of humor, but they do not themselves think so—that, as Ancient Pistol says, 'is the humor of it.' . . . Then there is the matter of race. The Latin races like a larger dose of the *gros esprit Gaulois* in their jokes than our less primitive or less frankly human taste can tolerate. On the other hand, hyperboreans otherwise blameless are often the subjects of an idiosyncrasy which renders them virtually 'immune' against the most merry-conceited jests. . . . If the treatment becomes popular it may lead to the development of a new specialty, for which we venture to propose the name of 'gelototherapy.' A properly trained gelototherapeutist would see at a glance the indications of a particular case, and would never, for instance, administer a full-flavored 'Limerick' to an archbishop or a jibe at female frailty to a new woman. He would also be careful in adjusting the dose, and would frequently have, like Oliver Wendell Holmes, to avoid 'being as funny as he could.' The laughter treatment,

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we are told by Dr. D'Aiutolo, is contraindicated in cases of pleurisy, heart disease, and peritonitis, and also in the case of neurotic children. We would add that it would be well to use it with caution in the case of elderly gentlemen afflicted with gout and strong-minded ladies with a mission."

WHENCE COMES ATMOSPHERIC ELECTRICITY?

FOR an incurable disease there are always hosts of "sure cures." For an unexplained phenomenon, great numbers of "explanations" are always on hand. In *The United States Monthly Weather Review*, Prof. Cleveland Abbé gives us a long and interesting catalog of the different causes assigned by various investigators for the origin of the electricity of the air; yet at the end the one thing of which he can assure us is that none of their explanations is satisfactory. That there is plenty of electricity in the air—especially during a thunder-storm—all of us can testify. Whence does it arise? Here are some of the suggestions:

"Volta and De Saussure suggested the evaporation of the natural waters on the surface of the globe, all of which are more or less impure, but Pouillet showed that electricity could not come from the evaporation of pure water, but might come from salt water and also from the evaporating surfaces and chemical changes incident to vegetation. De la Rive showed that vegetation was entirely insufficient, and Reiss showed that evaporation of salt water does not of itself produce electricity; on the other hand, he showed that the friction of drops of water against the sides of a platinum vessel would produce a small amount.

"The hypothesis that our electricity comes from the action of the sun in heating the atmosphere, as also that it is produced by the friction of warm air against cold air, have both been examined, but experiment has never been able to demonstrate the slightest trace of thermo-electricity in gases and vapors.

"Schoenbein considered that the oxygen of the air might act electro-chemically upon the molecules of water of which the clouds are composed; but this again has received no experimental confirmation, and could hardly account for the electricity that we find in the clearest dry air. E. Becquerel suggests the decomposition of organic matters; but this also is not considered sufficient. It is recognized on all sides that the evaporation of terrestrial waters may carry the negative electricity at the surface of the ground upward into the atmosphere; but this does not explain the origin of that electrified state at the surface, nor the fact that the atmosphere remains positive while the earth remains negative.

"De la Rive considered that the continual chemical action taking place in the interior of the globe explains the origin of terrestrial electricity, and that, as beneath the ocean this action is due to infiltration of sea-water, therefore the ocean is charged with positive electricity, but the solid continents with negative. Especially in the equatorial regions would the atmosphere receive from the sea those positively electrified vapors which, after overflowing into the two hemispheres, would descend in the polar regions and produce auroras, lightning, etc. But this fascinating and comprehensive theory seems to be not at all in harmony with the recent careful observations as to the nature of the electrical distribution in latitude and over oceans and continents. It is generally acknowledged that a great amount of electrified vapor and dust is carried up in every volcanic eruption; but altho the quantity is enormous, yet it is not sufficient to explain the condition of the whole atmosphere, altho we may thereby explain some of the variations in its general electrified condition. This volcanic electricity apparently originates in a variety of ways, especially from friction.

"The fact that a magnetized body when in motion gives rise by induction to an electric current flowing through a neighboring conductor has led Rowland and S. P. Thompson to calculate the electric effect of motions, such as the wind blowing over the surface of a magnetized globe, or the effect of the rotating magnetic earth upon the ether of space in its neighborhood. But here again the electric effect turns out to be too small."

So the suggestions go on, each fated to be rejected almost as soon as stated. Thus it has been supposed that the sunlight acting on half the earth's atmosphere may alter its electric state with regard to the other half; that in thunder-storms electricity may be generated by the friction of the ice crystals in the upper clouds or by the falling of water-drops through the higher strata of air; that there may be a solar origin for atmospheric electricity; that it may be due to strains in the earth's crust. Finally:

"Lord Kelvin, without touching the question as to the ultimate origin of the electrified state, shows that observed phenomena are sufficiently explained by simply recognizing the fact that the atmosphere can be treated as the dielectric of a condenser (like the glass between the two sheets of tinfoil in a Leyden jar); the lower or earth's surface is negative, and the upper layer of the atmosphere is positively electrified.

"But without pursuing further the maze of hypotheses as to the ultimate origin of the electrified state of the atmosphere, we must conclude that this problem is too difficult for immediate solution; it is one of many that a following generation of physicists will undoubtedly cope with successfully.

"If we turn to the simpler question of the meteorological phenomena that are evidently associated with atmospheric electricity, we shall find that the best physicists are not yet wholly clear as to the method of formation of lightning and auroral discharges, the phosphorescent glow of the clouds, ball lightning, and other every-day phenomena. Is a cloud to be considered as one big conductor, or does it insulate and separate the electrified masses on either side of it? Are the great displays to be seen on the summits of the Rocky Mountains due to the influence of the atmosphere or to something going on in the earth beneath? Are large drops really made up by the agglomeration of small cloud particles, or are both the drops and electricity formed simultaneously by the sudden dissipation of unstable molecular equilibrium that exists in supersaturated cloudy air? . . . These and other questions crowd upon our thoughts; but satisfactory replies can only be given after physicists have invented appropriate methods of investigation. Meteorological observers may contribute to the solution of the problems by collecting both general data and special observations of exceptional phenomena, but the discussion of the data and the definitive decision by means of experimentation as to the merits of conflicting hypothetical explanations must be left to the leading physicists of the world."

Most Intense Heat Yet Obtained.—The heat of the electric furnace, which is due simply to an electric arc enclosed in a closed crucible of incombustible material, is the greatest that can be obtained artificially. When this was run up to about 6,300° Fahrenheit by Professor Moisson it was thought that the limit had nearly been reached; but Professor Tucker, of Columbia University, has "beaten" the French professor by several hundred degrees, we are told by *Electricity* (April 26). An interesting result is that whereas the artificial diamonds that could be made in Moisson's furnace—perhaps its most interesting products—were exceedingly small, much larger stones have been produced in the improved Tucker furnace. Says *Electricity*: "Some time ago Professor Moisson, by means of a specially devised electric furnace, succeeded in making artificial diamonds, the largest, however, not measuring much over forty thousandths of an inch in diameter. The heat then generated, the most intense ever produced up to that time, was about 6,300° Fahrenheit, whereas, if reports are to be credited, Professor Tucker succeeded recently in obtaining a heat of between 6,500 and 6,700°. The principal aim of the experiment was to determine the commercial value of the extreme heat obtainable from an electric arc, and with this object in view a special furnace was devised which is said to be an improvement over that made use of by Professor Moisson. Artificial diamonds were made by Professor Tucker in much the same manner as those made by Professor Moisson before a New York audience some three years ago, namely, by placing cast-iron chips in a plumbago crucible and covering them with carbon. The whole was then subjected to the full heat of the furnace, after which the crucible and its contents were withdrawn and plunged into icy water, the sudden contraction of the molten iron furnishing the necessary pressure for crystallizing the carbon. The experiment is said to have been very successful in that a diamond larger than any so far made was produced. Aside from this fact, the experiment was interesting as showing the enormous heat which may be produced by the electric furnace, probably the most intense yet obtained, and which should ultimately be the means of reducing the cost of production of certain substances, such, for example, as calcium carbide, now in demand for commercial purposes."

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THE RELIGIOUS WORLD.

CANDIDATES FOR THE PAPACY.

POPE LEO XIII. is at an age when death must be reckoned among daily probabilities, and, altho he shows remarkable vitality, rumor will have it that he has not attended to his official duties for some time. The Roman correspondent of the *Frankfurter Zeitung* says:

"As a matter of fact, Cardinal Rampolla rules. There is an *interregnum*. The Pope is too weak to attend to his own affairs, and passes most of the time in slumber. All news to the contrary is inspired from the Vatican. The cardinals describe the Pope's condition as much better than it is, for they are preparing for the conclave and wish to prevent pressure on the part of the powers."

The *Journal des Débats*, Paris, publishes a review of the *papabili* likely to contest for the highest honor the church can confer. We take from it the following:

The name most frequently mentioned is that of Cardinal Rampolla, the private secretary of Leo XIII. He is a man of indomitable will power, and has worked his way up under great difficulties. He is not popular with the Triple Alliance, but it is to be hoped that the American and French cardinals will support him as the representative of democratic politics, or else join hands with him in electing a desirable candidate. Next comes Cardinal Parocchi. He is very learned and bright, but thought to be very unstable. His chief aim seems to be to live at peace with all the world. This may influence the electorate against him, but he has much influence, nevertheless. Cardinal Oreglio di Santo Stefano is a dangerous rival of Cardinal Rampolla. He is very versatile, speaks French, German, English, and Spanish, besides his native Italian. He has more friends than any other candidate. The House of Savoy is for him, at least outwardly, and yet the Jesuits support him. He will probably be the strongest candidate of the Triple Alliance, supported by Cardinal Ledochowski. Cardinal Swampa is credited with a wish to heal the breach between church and state in Rome. Besides, he lives away from Rome, which rather strengthens his chances. He may be supported by Rampolla to prevent the election of Cardinal Gotti, another Triple-Alliance candidate.

The election of a non-Italian Pope is improbable, as the history of the papacy shows; but there is a strong English candidate in the field. The *Matin*, Paris, says:

"Cardinal Vaughan has many chances. The Emperor of Germany supports him. More than a third of the Italian and three French cardinals are said to support him, and many others may be induced to do so by the consideration that Cardinal Vaughan is not unlikely to bring about a union between the Anglican and Roman Catholic churches."

Cardinal Parocchi, at any rate, has made known his platform. According to the *Handelsblad*, Amsterdam, he expressed himself, in the main, as follows:

The quarrel between church and state can only be ended if Italy is transformed into a union of small republics, in which an independent state ruled by the Pope is included. The territory given to the Pope need not be larger than is absolutely necessary to make him a secular prince. The future belongs to nationalities rather than to empires, hence a European union is impossible. What is needed in future is an energetic Pope, who will act with decision for the good of the church when the map of the world undergoes changes.

The *Nation*, Berlin, points out that the election of a pope has to-day much less importance than formerly. It says:

"Formerly it was a trial of strength between rival secular powers as well as spiritual, and the election was often a farce, in view of the influences brought to bear. Since the Pope is a 'prisoner,' his election is as free from outside influences as it could be made. The 'sacrilegious' Italian Government has every cause to favor a fair election, especially as the person of the Pope is not of as great importance as formerly. What is wanted in the interests of peace is a pope whose cool intelligence is stronger than his political and religious passions, a pope who is able to gage the power of modern influences, and avoid conflict, one who is strong enough to hold his own against fanatics. But the force of even the most fanatical pope would soon be spent to-day, tho he might create a certain amount of disorder."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

SUNDAY NEWSPAPERS IN ENGLAND.

RELIGIOUS circles in England are protesting loudly against the action of two London newspapers, *The Daily Telegraph* and *The Daily Mail*, in issuing Sunday editions, after the American fashion. The opposition has voiced itself in the religious press and in speeches from such religious leaders as Drs. John Clifford, Munro Gibson, Hugh Price Hughes, and others equally prominent. The Free Church Council has been taking action in the matter, and resolutions have been passed, pointing out that "ultimately the Sunday newspaper will create a revolution in industrial life by adding another week-day to the week," and all are advised to refuse to support these papers either by advertisement or purchase. A list of news-agents who refuse to sell Sunday papers has been compiled and published and distributed among church-members and others, the object being to boycott all Sunday-paper dealers. In Bristol, England, a league has been formed the members of which pledge themselves not to buy, read, or advertise in, on any day, any newspaper of which an edition is issued on Sundays. An appeal of Parliament for a prohibitory law is also in contemplation.

The Methodist Times, of London, says that "the publication of a Sunday edition of a daily newspaper is one of the most formal, public, and definite modes of discrediting the day of rest that can be imagined."

Religious newspapers in this country naturally sympathize with their English contemporaries in their protests against what they unite in denouncing here as a great evil. Thus *The Evangelical Messenger* (Evangelical Association, Cleveland), noting the agitation in England, takes occasion to say of the Sunday paper:

"For one thing, it is the open champion of a secular Sunday, not only by its own conduct, but by its editorial championship. It publishes specious arguments to justify its own appearance on that day. What is a good argument for the Sunday newspaper, is good for other forms of Sabbath desecration. By both of these means it familiarizes the public mind with the idea of turning the sacred day into at best a holiday, instead of a holy day, and as nearly like other days as possible.

"Then it keeps church-goers from the house of God, and from reading good books or papers on Sunday. It supplants public worship in too many instances. There are many men and women who find the prurient novel and fetid scandal which fills the columns of the leading Sunday journals much more to their liking than the pure, sweet word of God, with its rebuke of sin and its moral tonic. From every standpoint the Sunday newspaper is bad, and should certainly not gain aid and comfort from the patronage of Christians."

The Commonwealth (Baptist, Philadelphia) refers to the proposed boycott of the Sunday papers by English church people, and says in this connection:

"How far this will succeed in limiting the evil, it is hard to tell, but this may be said, the sentiment of religious people in the British Isles is a powerful factor in the life of the nation. It is not likely that the sensational features of the American Sunday press will be reproduced across the ocean, for there is a repugnance in the conservative mind of the people to them, but they will in time exert an injurious influence on the religious habits and tone of the community. It thus becomes more and more difficult to preserve the reverent and spiritual life, and to withstand the pressure of the world upon the church. But new difficulties and dangers do not imply that Christianity will suffer defeat; they rather call for a more pronounced and aggressive attitude toward everything that opposes and hinders the kingdom of God."

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THE FACTS AS TO BIBLICAL CRITICISM.

APROPOS of the discussion of biblical criticism brought about by the address recently delivered by Rev. S. P. Cadman, D.D., before a Methodist Preachers' Meeting in New York City (see LITERARY DIGEST April 8), *Zion's Herald* (Methodist Episcopal, Boston) declares itself very strongly under the heading, "Give the Church the Facts." It says at the outset:

"The assured results of biblical criticism should be given frankly to the church. The people can always be trusted with the truth, and if they are, they will confide in and heed the judgment of the Christian preacher and teacher. To keep the people ignorant of any truth, as if it were forbidden or injurious for them to know it, has been the greatest mistake of Protestantism as well as of Romanism. There is nothing lawful or helpful for the Christian scholar to know which does not belong as well to the humblest member of the church. That any phase of truth connected with, related to, or involved in, the study of the Bible is harmful to any person, is a Popish error and assumption. Every truth of the Bible belongs to every student of the Bible. A faith which is virile, aggressive, and conquering can not be implanted by accepting certain traditional notions about the Bible, but only by knowing intelligently and comprehensively the book itself. For these reasons we plead anew that our Christian teachers give the people the results of biblical study in this critical age."

The Herald proceeds to declare that the churches generally should be relieved of "morbid fear" of what is termed "higher criticism." Indiscriminate and sweeping attacks, it is said, upon the higher critics by a class of religious journalists and some overzealous and unintelligent defenders of the Bible are doing great harm to Christianity. They bring the denominations for which they assume to speak into disrepute among thoughtful and learned men and "sow the seeds of misapprehension and mistrust."

The Rev. L. W. Batten, Ph.D., in a recently published volume entitled "The Old Testament from the Modern Point of View," is another exponent of this new tendency toward reconciliation between the churches and the "higher criticism." It is best for every age, Dr. Batten says, to see with its own eyes. "This age is not wont to look at things from the standpoint of an established theory, but from that of a determination to get at the actual facts." While Dr. Batten accepts this attitude in regard to biblical criticism, he writes:

"There are some aspects of the Old Testament which must appear essentially the same to every devout Christian student, no matter to what period he belongs. In the fourth Christian century, for example, the fundamental belief of the church was thus expressed in the Nicene Creed: 'Who spake by the prophets.' Those words state clearly and admirably the faith of the present age as well, and of every age intervening. . . . The doctrine which is supposed to be most seriously and harmfully affected by the results of criticism is inspiration. As a theory, it is true, inspiration is looked at differently to-day from what it has been in the past; but there is more than compensating gain in that the emphasis is now laid upon the fact of inspiration."

Again Dr. Batten says:

"However great freedom the writer may feel in the investigation of the critical questions which are found in the Old Testament, he desires to assert most emphatically that he discovers nothing in the results of his studies at variance with the Christian faith."

Dr. Batten's purpose is to correct the idea that the "higher criticism" is destructive rather than constructive. In the beginning of his book the writer tells us that, in spite of its seemingly arrogant name, the higher criticism is purely literary in its character. It is named to distinguish it from the "lower," or textual criticism. The most serious indictment of modern criticism is that it robs the Old Testament of the supernatural. Dr. Batten says:

"If a conviction could be had on this count, it would be a grave matter; but a conviction has not yet been secured, and never can be, for criticism does not attempt such a disastrous result, and would fail if it did. The criticism which has laid its hands upon the supernatural is not the literary or higher, but the scientific."

RECENT VICTORIES AND DEFEATS OF THE ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH.

IN his recent work entitled "Il Papa Futuro," Giovanni Berthelot considers the characters of the probable candidates for papal honor and their chances of success. The *Chronik der Christlicher Welt* (Leipsic), a Protestant paper, with a reputation for impartiality in the record of church events, reviews the book at length and canvasses the situation in which the Roman Catholic church finds herself at the present day. Berthelot, in the reviewer's opinion, conclusively shows that the non-Italian cardinals are interested in keeping the question open concerning the temporal power of the Pope. Berthelot furnishes no key to the future solution of this question; but he aims to show that the church has already practically overcome the crises of September 20, 1870. In two countries at least, says the reviewer, this conclusion will be accepted, and these are the Protestant countries of Germany and England. The writer in the *Chronik der Christlicher* continues in substance as follows:

With bitter words of lamentation, the veteran protagonist of German Protestantism, Professor Beyschlag, of Halle, at the beginning of the present year complained of the increase of Roman Catholic power in Germany. In three directions this advance is noticeable—namely, first, in the prominence which the church has managed to secure in the political life of the nation; secondly, in the recognition and encouragement which Protestants, especially in official circles, accord to the church; and, thirdly, in the influence which the Pope has been able to exercise over the German Catholics. The motion to recall the Jesuits has been adopted by the German Parliament; the Prussian embassy at the court of the Vatican, notwithstanding the Canisius bull and in spite of the offensive attitude assumed by the Curia in the matter of the protectorate of the Catholics in the Orient, has not been abolished; in order to please the ultramontane center, the Government decides to withhold the little sum of money ordinarily voted to the Old Catholics; and in a dozen different ways the Catholics have shown in recent months how great their power is in the land of Luther.

Even more victorious than in public affairs has been the papacy in its complete victory over all efforts at independent thought or action on the part of German Catholics, entirely crushing that ideal or Reform Catholicism of which such men as Schell, of Würzburg, and Knöpfler, of Munich, were dreaming. The complete supremacy of that type of thought known so Ultramontanism and Jesuitism has been in evidence throughout Germany. The respectable Catholic press fought the Taxet swindle and the *Pelikan* with its defense of the Diana Vaughan fraud; and in the University of Freiburg, in Switzerland, an effort was made to cultivate independent Catholic thought. But all these agitations have been entirely overcome, and any scientific ideas not in harmony with traditional teachings is crushed, and the German-Catholic church is more at the mercy of the Vatican policy and ambitions than has been the case for many decades.

No less important has been the victory of Roman Catholicism in England. There a much dangerous symptom has appeared in an extreme ritualistic party with powerful Romeward tendencies within the state church itself; and this movement is slowly but seemingly with considerable success, securing a remarkable recognition of the Church of Rome and its teachings and spirit. Looking at these two states alone, the opinion of Berthelot, namely, that the defeat of 1870 has been turned into a victory by the Vatican authorities, is absolutely and without doubt correct.

An altogether different picture is presented when we look at the Old Catholic countries. In official Spain, the power of the church is indeed unbroken, and the new ministry is acknowledged in its clerical proclivities; but the number of those who, with General Blanco, regard the monks and the system they represent as the

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real source of the national disaster is increasing rapidly, and the total loss of the Spanish colonies signifies a great deal for the world-position of the Curia. Spain can never again occupy the position in the council of nations which she formerly held, and the loss of Cuba, Puerto Rico, and the Philippines is the beginning of the end for the exclusive Catholic control of these lands.

The same picture is presented when we glance at the South American states. Thus too outwardly the supremacy of the church is unshaken, but inwardly the church is a wilderness to such a degree that even the Vatican begins to fear the consequences, not on account of the immorality of the clergy of South America, high or low, but because this condition may lead to undermining the authority of Rome in those lands. Attempts are being made to improve the clergy, but those who know South America best doubt the results. . . . . .

In Austria the cry of "Away from Rome!" is rampant, and literally hundreds have severed their connection with the church, altho it is not yet finally settled how much of a religious movement this originally political agitation will prove to be. At the latest computation, about one thousand had left the Catholic church in Austria, and of these about six hundred have become Protestants or Old Catholics.

A peculiar condition of affairs exists in North America. Here as in other lands where Catholics and Protestants live side by side, the best type of Roman Catholicism is to be found. Yet wherever this type is developed, a certain independence of Roman influences invariably follows. This is the case in the United States and properly constitutes the essence of "Americanism," of which a caricature was drawn by the Pope.

It must be said that on the whole the power of the Roman Catholic church in all the corners of the earth is being gradually undermined. This explains the feverish anxiety of the Vatican to gain by diplomacy what has been lost in other ways. The ambition of the Vatican to be represented at the Peace Congress is an expression of this policy; but the protest of Italy has led to an exclusion of a Vatican delegate. On the other hand, diplomatic and other advances of the interests of the church can be reported from the German African colonies, from China, and from the Orient. In all cases, however, a bitter opposition to the cause of Protestantism is only too apparent. What the outcome eventually will be of the remarkable struggle now going on for a renewed and larger supremacy of the church, only the future can tell.—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

Some Questions for Professors Briggs and Shields.—Most of the comments concerning the proposed ordination of Prof. Charles A. Briggs, formerly a Presbyterian and now an Episcopalian, concern his views of the Bible. The editor of *The Christian Advocate* (Meth. Episc.) takes up a somewhat different line of comment in the following questions which, he suggests, if asked at the ordination of Professors Briggs and Shields, would prove highly interesting:

"Do you believe that when you were ministers of the Presbyterian church you were mere laymen, and had no proper ordination?

"The answer would be Yes, or No. If No, it would show that the Protestant Episcopal church, in ordaining them, was repudiating its principles. If the answer were Yes, the next natural question would be:

"Why, then, did you continue in that body, professing to perform the functions of a minister, when you knew you had no title to them?

"Should the answer be No, the next question to Dr. Briggs would be:

"How did your suspension on doctrinal grounds convince you that besides the order of presbyter there is an order of bishops, who have descended without a break from the apostles, and who alone have the power to make a layman first a deacon and then an elder?

"And to Dr. Shields:

"How did the criticism of you for signing a liquor license open your eyes to the fact that you never had been a minister?

"The answers to these last questions could not be Yes or No; and whatever they might say, if they acknowledged that since their difficulties they had become convinced of the soundness and truth of the modern Protestant Episcopal doctrine, it would shed a peculiar light on their previous studies, and demonstrate that, so far as thinking upon these subjects is concerned, they had been 'sleeping partners' in the Presbyterian communion."

THE FUTURE OF THE PROTESTANT PULPIT IN AMERICA.

MUCH has of late been written in religious and secular journals concerning the apparent decline of faith both in rural and urban communities. Some persons, like the governor of New Hampshire, attribute this decline to the failure of modern preachers to present the Gospel of Christ in the old, vigorous, dogmatic way. Other writers take precisely the opposite view, and hold that people no longer wish to go to church to listen to theological hairsplitting—questions of "fate, free will, foreknowledge absolute"—or to hear of the hopeless state of the damned after death. Among those who took the latter view was Dr. John Hall.

Dr. Richard Salter Storrs has just contributed two articles upon some features of this same subject to *The Independent*, in which he points out several ways by which the ancient prestige of the pulpit and its power for good may be revived. Of the immense difference in the past and present status of the pulpit, he says:

"That the place of this particular institution in intelligent American communities has been a high one, and its influence vast in other generations are obvious facts recognized by all. That the sort of authority formerly conceded to utterances from it has now substantially passed away from the general mind, is as apparent. The preacher is no longer regarded as speaking oracularly, under a quasi-inspiration, or even as speaking with the special authority of a skilled and commanding expert, presenting a knowledge of divine themes peculiar to himself, to be properly received upon his testimony. No more deference is now paid to his teaching than there seems to be reason for in the listening mind; and that is often very little. Some of his affirmations of what to him are fact and truth may be accepted, while others are held in abeyance or are scornfully rejected. Except as long habit or personal affection may incline men toward the preacher, the doubtful or critical attitude of mind toward him and his words is more common than the receptive and acquiescent. This is a fact to be recognized, whether or not it agrees with what we or others might prefer. We have to face it, and adjust ourselves to it."

Many causes combine to bring about this result, Dr. Storrs thinks. The ever-increasing rapidity of our life and the great diversity of its interests tend to diminish the importance of the pulpit. The modern social custom of spending many months in the country breaks up the continuity of touch between pastor and congregation in the cities. Then, too, many literary, historical, scientific, and sociological subjects—even the names of which were unknown to the fathers—now have assumed positions of universal interest, and, both in books and in magazines, and in the Sunday newspaper, draw many from the weekly sermon. Dr. Storrs thinks also that the "keen and profound sense of sin in the heart," "the sensibility to things invisible," now less often appears, and is certainly not the ruling spirit of the times, as it was in this country in the early years of the century. There is consequently less need of access to divine communion felt by the masses, who are far more largely absorbed in the material, the ever-present thirst for money and social prestige than perhaps ever before in the history of the world. Another potent cause of indifference is thus stated by the writer:

"It must also be remembered that recent criticism of the Scriptures, tho perfectly legitimate in its place, has left an impression on multitudes of minds that all Scripture is at least uncertain in authority, so that the closest grip of the biblical words easily slips from the unwelcoming mind. 'Thus saith the Lord,' which commanded our fathers' immediate assent, now means to many, 'Thus saith somebody, nobody knows exactly who, reported by somebody else, of the correctness of whose report we can in no wise be certain.' All pulpit teaching is thus less commanding than it was; while the idea, of late diligently disseminated, that if men do not accept the Gospel and the Lord in this life, they will have probably other and better chances in the hereafter, tends, so far as it reaches, to reduce the pulpit to practical impotence. If this interests or amuses those gathered before it, that

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is well. If it insists on preparing them for a judgment to follow death, that is superfluous, if not dangerously intrusive."

Then, too, pastors nowadays change from one pulpit to another with much greater facility than of old, when it was no uncommon thing for a minister to spend his life in one vineyard, and to reap the advantage of intimate acquaintance with its conditions, and of its lifelong personal affections. The part which athletic interests now play in both week-day and Sunday life is a not unimportant factor. Another influence—partly a cause, partly a result of the religious decline—is the well-known fact that to a large extent the same class of minds are not now attracted to the ministry as a career to which their predecessors were powerfully drawn, but turn to other professions which call for the full exertion of their energies, and offer great rewards in public honor and in the power now so largely to be found only in wealth.

Yet man must always remain what he has been—a religious animal—says Dr. Storrs. The Roman world in its material age of development seemed most dead to divine things—wholly wrapt in the reign of wealth, or of "blood and iron." Yet the voice of the sage Plutarch, raised in the worst of those days, bore testimony to a prophecy soon to be realized in a glorious rebirth of the religious instinct: "a city might sooner be built without ground on which to fix it than a community be constituted void of religion, or, being so constituted, be preserved." Some cognizance of the Unsearchable is necessary, and the individual man as well as the race as a whole will be restless until it comes. The pulpit is eminently adapted from its traditional position to lead earnest men in the high discussion of the great facts and the great mysteries of existence—not dogmatically but in the spirit of unwavering faith in the divine basis of life. Says Dr. Storrs:

"The pulpit will therefore keep a place, no doubt, as an instrument of public instruction and impulse, while society advances. In fact, we may say of it, as Voltaire truly tho irreverently said of God, looking to His relations to human society, that 'if there were no God, it would be necessary to invent one.' If the pulpit now did not exist, human society, for its own satisfaction, would have ere long to set it up."

Dr. Storrs takes a rather conservative view of the means by which the pulpit is to be maintained in honor and power. In disagreement with the opinion of many, he does not think it will come about through making sermons more literary or elegant in form, through the frequent discussion of political, social, or economic questions—except in the gravest crises. Least of all will it be through sensational devices, in a striving after striking effects which will bring a disastrous recoil. Neither should the church be, in the words of Dr. Howard Crosby, "a great soup-kitchen, with a chapel attached." While social and institutional features should have a place, they should be kept strictly subordinate. On the other hand, Dr. Storrs is assured that there should be no return to the minute philosophical and theological discussions of fifty or a hundred years ago. Altho ministers should be masters of the most difficult themes in theology, and ready to render reason for their faith, there is danger in encouraging skepticism by trying "to fix immeasurable truths within the lines of human logic." The writer presents his views of what the new pulpit should principally concern itself with, as follows:

"But, passing from things which can not magnify or even maintain the pulpit in the general estimation, we come to the one thing which, as human nature is constituted, may have, and should have, this effect. It is the clear, emphatic, unfaltering exhibition of the divine facts set forth in the Gospel, and of the relation of these to the action, the character, and the destiny of men. It seems as plain as the relation of the spire of a church to the tower underneath it that here the power of the Protestant pulpit must continue to be found, as it has been hitherto found in the great preachers of other times and of ours; as it will be, we may confidently hope in generations to come. The church or the pulpit which sets these forth with most decisive, convincing utterance will be the church or the pulpit of sustained and advancing power.

"The supernatural elements in the religion of Christ—not its ethical teachings alone or chiefly, not its exquisite portraitures of life and spirit, except as these are related to the unique character and work of the Master—the supernatural elements, which are the eternal substance of the Gospel, must give to preaching its elevation, its inspiration, its cogent and vital appeal to men, its commanding address to the conscience, with the deep sensibilities to hope, aspiration, and the passing of love. Thus, if at all, its continuing victories must be wrought. Man was made, the earliest record tells us, in the image of God; and the deep things in man are only brought forth in instinctive response to the deep things in God. The French Director wanted what he called 'a simple religion, with no miracles, and a couple of doctrines.' Some people want just that to-day. Its command over human nature would be equivalent to that of batteries on a battle-field, charged with sand behind cotton-wool bullets. The mysteries of religion are not only inevitable, if God be in it speaking to us. They offer a challenge which nothing else could, to human obedience, faith, exultation, while they open before us, as nothing else could, the immeasurable realms in which faith shall be vision, and an ever-advancing immortal freedom shall match and contrast our present limitations. By the unparalleled and superlative facts with which Evangelists and Apostles confront us—which are all summed up in the person of Christ and His unsearchable work of Redemption—the mind is grappled, desire is kindled, the consciousness of sin is quickened and vitalized, hopes are stirred, and a deep sense is wrought within of the mystic possibilities and perils of human life. Under God's grace, affections are animated unknown before, and even visions as radiant and supreme as the rainbow around the throne come to exalt, glorify, sanctify, the spirit of life."

Dr. Storrs concludes his article with the following prophecy and exhortation:

"The pulpit in the coming century is to meet, undoubtedly, the hardest task which it yet has encountered. It will need more than books can supply, or any transient mental stimulants, or any droning wisdom of the schools—even a new baptism of energy from on high, less luminous and amazing than that of Pentecost, but equally real, and equally effective; and then I for one believe that it will stand the test: largely at least through immediate personal discourse, on grandest themes, charged with the full energy of conviction, and emphasized by the character which that conviction has wrought. The younger among us, and those who follow, must mightily work for this great end; but the end will crown the work!"

RELIGIOUS NOTES.

THE bishops of the Church of England in convocation have welcomed the revised version of the Scriptures and sanctioned its use in the churches.

IN a recent address in behalf of the People's Tabernacle in New York, Mr. Morris K. Jesup said: "Any one living in the city of New York and seeing its growth in twenty-five years has to have much faith in his heart to believe that things are working all right here. It is estimated that three hundred and sixty thousand of our population are living in the slums. It is said that one thirtieth of our population are in hospitals or houses of correction. There are eight thousand licensed saloons. What are we to do with the mass of testimony on the side of sin?"

THE New York *Observer* says that a novel form of missionary activity is suggested by the correspondent of a London paper, who proposes that village churches in the vicinity of the cities which are in need of "new blood" be strengthened by the removal to them from the cities of active Christian workers who would impart a new zeal and enthusiasm into country work. The suggestion is even made that church officials in London should receive the names of any persons willing so to remove, and also desire information from country ministers as to residences vacant or for let.

REV. DR. MCCONNELL, of Brooklyn, gives in *The Churchman* the results of an inquiry which he made relating to existing vacancies in the pulpits of the Protestant Episcopal church. He wrote to every bishop of a diocese or missionary jurisdiction in this country asking if there was a place for a clergyman, in every way eligible, that would give him $1,000 a year, with a house for his family of a wife and two children. The man is "about thirty-five years old, a gentleman, a prayer-book churchman, a good preacher and has been successful in his two previous charges." Fifty-seven bishops replied that there is not, and is not likely to be any such opening for such a clergyman. Two bishops replied that there was one vacancy in each diocese, but many candidates were applying for them.

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FOREIGN TOPICS.

RECENT DEVELOPMENTS OF THE DREYFUS CASE.

"THE very general interest in the Dreyfus case has not subsided. What has become of it?" writes a subscriber. Nothing has become of it. The Court of Cassation is said to favor a new trial, but this is not yet certain. More ink and paper have been expended on the case than on the whole Spanish-American War, and such is the rancor of the anti-Dreyfusards that when a witness gives testimony likely to benefit the prisoner a dozen men are anxious to prove that that witness is utterly unreliable. Yet the partizans of Dreyfus are increasing, especially since the *Figaro*, Paris, has published the testimony heard before the Court of Cassation. The *Frankfurter Zeitung*, in a long article, sums up the situation to the following effect:

It is difficult to tell how public opinion stands in France. The press is no guide in this case. The opponents of revision have suppressed and mutilated the evidence in such a manner that their readers must be convinced of Dreyfus's guilt more than ever. The advocates of revision did not suppress anything, but their readers did not need convincing. Probably the *Temps* is right in saying that the number of those who doubt the fairness of Dreyfus's trial is increasing. The judges evidently have not yet made up their minds what to do. If they come to the conclusion that Colonel Henry was chiefly instrumental in the conviction of Dreyfus, the sentence will be revised.

The most remarkable conversion is probably that of Cornély, editor of the *Figaro*, a very enterprising and influential, tho rather "yellow" journal. Cornély was induced to leave the *Gaulois* for the *Figaro* because he was a stanch anti-Dreyfusard, while Rodays, the then editor of the *Figaro*, was for revision. To-day Cornély is for Dreyfus. He attributes the whole trouble to the existence of the secret-service fund, and says:

"The number of honest men who doubt whether there are yet judges in France is increasing. One of these men fell asleep, tired out with the endeavor to get at the truth by reading the evidence. And in his dream he saw the light. He saw in the office of the minister of war a chest with 850,000 francs, renewed every year, money paid for information the truth of which could not be proven. For if this information could be controlled, it would not be necessary to obtain it by secret means. Going from hand to hand this money becomes the bait of all the rascals and forgers of the world; it attracts them as the candle attracts the moth. Throughout Europe the brains of conscienceless men are strained to find something that may be sold for this gold. And the military men who are ordered to scatter this wealth are entirely at the mercy of the rascals. They know nothing of espionage themselves, and must take what is given them."

The sleeper turns over in his mind the evidence against Dreyfus. He finds that it is valueless, puerile, and he awakes with a start saying: "I do believe we were the victims of a cruel mystification in 1894." Cornély further asks why, at least, Dreyfus is not confronted with his accusers. The *Handelsblad*, Amsterdam, which has followed the matter more closely than any other paper outside of France, sums up the case, as it stands now, as follows:

"The conviction of Dreyfus must be revised because it was based upon evidence which was never submitted to the accused or his counsel. This fact is proven: 1. By the tacit acknowledgment of General Mercier and General Boisdeffre, who refused to give evidence when questioned upon this point. 2. By the declaration of two of the military judges who sentenced Dreyfus. 3. By declarations by Felix Faure and Casimir Perier, the latter saying: 'I had no idea that the evidence was shown to the judges only.' 4. By Colonel Picquart, who declares that he was sent with the evidence, which was handed to the chairman of the military court in form of a sealed package. 5. By Colonel Paty du Clam, who acknowledges that he wrote his evidence regarding the behavior of the prisoner after his arrest, at the suggestion of another."

Even the church, which supports the army and is very unwilling to permit anything likely to lower the prestige of the general staff, now begins to weaken. The *Voce della Verita*, Rome, says:

"Since the publication of the evidence given before the Court of Cassation, it would be criminal to oppose the revision. The result of that revision must be awaited with composure. It will not do to distrust the inquiry already instituted, especially as its results have been published, causing painful comment."

The London *Times* thinks the revision will and must come, because revision and peace have become synonymous terms in France. There is a rumor that the German Emperor will demand the right to send his officers to testify in the case, as Germany has been mentioned as the power to which Dreyfus sold secrets. But this bit of news is of English origin, and therefore received with much caution in both France and Germany. Similar rumors are afloat with regard to Italy and her military *attachés*.—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

THE FILIPINO TROUBLES AS VIEWED ABROAD.

PEOPLE abroad begin to take notice that the United States is not yet fully convinced of the wisdom of acquiring territory by conquest. Some British papers, however, do not accept the explanation that our hesitation is from reluctance to violate our Constitution, and they attribute anti-imperialism in the United States solely to party politics and the successful resistance of the Filipinos. *The Saturday Review*, London, says:

"It is significant that the Americans do not appear able to do much unless under the cover of their ships' guns. But if the Filipinos are to be beaten they will have to be tackled in the jungles and hills, far away from the ships. Unpatriotic politicians in the States are doing their utmost to create a panic, in the hope that the Philippines may be abandoned and the party in power discredited. It is an ignoble game, which we sincerely trust will prove unsuccessful. If the Americans should retire from the task they appointed to themselves, and leave the islands they went to 'liberate' in a latter state far worse than their former, the great republic can hardly but take the brand of coward as well as the brand of Cain, with which Lowell declared it to be marked."

The Outlook stigmatizes the opponents of expansion as *intellectuels* (the term applied to Zola, Scheuren-Kestner, and other prominent Frenchmen who demand justice for Dreyfus), and adds: "The United States has bought the Philippines, will subjugate the Philippines, and will presently administer the Philippines as we administer Egypt." *The Spectator* thinks "such checks as the retreat of General Lawton—for retreat it clearly was—will not affect the Americans." *The Westminster Gazette*, however, thinks there is reason to suppose that we will "go slow." It says:

"The American Constitution not only had not provided the machinery for expansion, but had even taken precautions against its being provided. Thus we have now the curious spectacle of a portion of the army of occupation demanding, as its legal and constitutional right, to be recalled home. . . . The homesick nations do not colonize, or rather they have to get over the complaint before they do. We do not doubt, for our part, that American troops will be found, even tho the Minnesota and Dakota volunteers insist upon their constitutional right of going home. And in the mean time, do not let us suppose that a temporary reverse or withdrawal means the abandonment of the Philippines, for even the anti-imperialist policy, as hitherto defined, is only a policy of going slow. What we may assume, however, is that the process will be much longer than most people supposed six months

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ago, and that all ideas of the United States appearing as an important factor in the European scramble for the far East are premature and illusory."

The Halifax *Herald* regards such of our soldiers as write home stories of their looting as first-class recruiting officers. Those stories are regarded by the more charitable of our critics as the result of our unconquerable love of exaggeration. A correspondent of the *Hamburger Nachrichten* furnishes a long account of what has happened in Manila. We summarize it as follows:

When the Spaniards had been conquered, the Indios* were treated as equals by the Americans, which was manifestly a bad policy, for the new license was abused. The Americans abolished the Spanish police without substituting an equivalent. The result was an enormous increase of crime. But the Americans, tho they knew nothing of the customs of the natives, would not accept advice from any one. Moreover, their levies got along very well with the Indios at first. They had lots of money, saloons were established everywhere for their accommodation, and the worst female elements of Hongkong and Singapore flocked to Manila to amuse the soldiers. Soon the soldiers' money was gone. At first they refused to pay exorbitant prices, then they signed I. O. U.'s which were not honored, then they took what they wanted without paying for it. In addition to this came excessive taxation, which injured most of all the women peddlers, who, under Spanish rule, were free altogether. Meanwhile the republican government had fairly well established itself, but was not recognized. On the contrary, the Americans began to treat the Indios with a contempt to which they are little accustomed. Moreover, the Indios began to make comparisons. The Spaniards, bad as was their administration, were gentlemanly in their behavior, even the lowest in rank. The American soldier is very different; he is slovenly, dirty; he chews and spits; and drunken Americans wobble through the streets at all hours of the day. The Indios, who were used to regard the whites as superior beings, suddenly discovered that there were whites who are no better than themselves. This was not calculated to make them patient when the Americans began to address them as "damned niggers." Hence both sides were willing to fight when the occasion offered.

Of the wanton shooting of women and children, of the wounded and the prisoners we find nothing in European papers, except what has been copied from our own. A German who was at the front until March 4, when he was wounded, knows nothing of these things. Looting certainly has been indulged in. A correspondent of the *Kleine Journal*, Berlin, writes:

"At last [after the house had been much damaged, the horses killed, etc., by the bombardment], we managed to hoist the flag. This showed the Americans that the house was occupied. They advised us to retreat behind their lines, their officers were very polite and helped us. We filled our pockets with the most necessary articles, locked up the rest of the things, and left a trusty old Indio in the house, at the suggestion of the officers, who told us our property would be safe. But this was not the case, for the Americans drove the Indio out and looted the house. Luckily we caught them red-handed when we returned, and the escort of American soldiers which saw us home were our witnesses. It is said that claims of this kind will be promptly paid, as we had an inventory."

All accounts reaching the outside world from the Filipinos themselves picture them as determined to hold out, if not for unconditional freedom, at least for autonomy amounting almost to independence. "A Filipino newspaper picked up after a skirmish shows that they are prepared for guerilla warfare, and contains an order to burn down all places that must be evacuated," says the Kobe *Herald*. The Hongkong *Telegraph's* correspondent mentions a copy of another Filipino paper in which it is described how Aguinaldo is always with his men, visiting daily their outposts. Aguinaldo's wife has organized a Red Cross corps, and there is also a proclamation setting forth the pensions which will be paid to disabled soldiers if the war is brought to a successful ending. They range from $7 per month for privates and privates' widows to $50 for staff officers. Aguinaldo has, however, not yet applied to a foreign power for recognition as belligerent. *The Telegraph* says:

"We now learn from the Filipino junta in Hongkong that the Filipino gentlemen in question had no authority from their Government to undertake any mission whatsoever, and are consequently acting entirely upon their own initiative. Doubtless they are actuated by the best of motives in thus striving to gain recognition as belligerents for their countrymen from a power which carries a certain amount of weight in far Eastern affairs; but at the same time it must be remembered that those who interfere without invitation frequently do more harm than good, and we fancy that they would have done better to have let matters alone until they had obtained the consent of Aguinaldo to conduct their mission."

But the Filipinos are not without friends. Dr. Alfred Russel Wallace, in an interview for the London and China *Telegraph*, says:

"Surely it is possible (for the Americans) to revert to their first-expressed intention of taking a small island only as a naval and coaling-station, and to declare themselves the protectors of the islands against foreign aggression. Having done this, they might invite the civilized portion of the natives to form an independent government, offering them advice and assistance if they wish for it, but otherwise leaving them completely free. It might be advisable first to leave the great island of Mindanao, mostly inhabited by Mohammedans, to form its own separate government; and some guaranty might properly be asked for the fair treatment of the uncivilized portion of the population, such as the presence of a few American residents as protectors of the aborigines. By some such method as here suggested the great republic of the West might aid in the production of a new type of social development adapted to the character of the Malayan race."

The *Temps*, Paris, points out that the United States, being a republic, should be the last to prevent the establishment of another republic. The *Temps* was the first European paper which published the text of the alleged agreement between Consul Wildman, Admiral Dewey, and Aguinaldo, April 25, 1898, and which runs as follows:

"1. An independent Philippine republic is to be proclaimed. 2. There shall be a central government whose members are provisionally appointed by Don Emilio Aguinaldo. 3. The Government recognizes the temporary intervention of American and European delegates, to be appointed by Admiral Dewey. 4. A protectorate, similar to that contemplated for Cuba, is to be established over the Philippines. 5. The ports of the Philippines shall be free to all nations. 6. Chinese immigration will be restricted as the interests of native workmen demand. 7. The judiciary system will be reformed by European experts. 8. The liberty of the press and of religion is not to be restricted. 9. The exploitation of mineral riches will be specially regulated. 10. Provision is to be made for the building of new railroads and highways. 11. Taxes and tariff to be reformed. 12. The new government guarantees to maintain order."

The *Frankfurter Zeitung*, Frankfort, says:

"We hope that President McKinley and his advisers will not be misled by the howling of the jingoes, but listen to the cry of the Filipinos and the advice of the American people, such as represented in the serious papers and by sober-minded politicians. We have never doubted that the Americans can enforce their will in the Philippines, but the moment seems to have arrived when they can right the wrong they have done, and satisfy at the same time the demands of justice and their own material interests."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

Turkish Officers in the German Army.—Every one is aware that the Turks attribute their present military efficiency largely to the Turkish officers who have been trained for them in the German army, as well as to the presence of German staff officers in Turkey. These gentlemen lead no idle lives in Ger-

* Spanish term for the natives of the Philippines.

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many, where they have to serve under conditions which would probably deter less enthusiastic students. We condense the following description from an article in the *Kölnische Zeitung*, Cologne:

Until the middle of the eighties, Turkish officers came and went without system. Since 1885 a squad of picked young officers is sent every three years to go through a regular course. April 11, thirty of these gentlemen left Constantinople, under the care of Hoba Pasha, the Sultan's equerry-in-chief. All grades are represented from the lieutenant to the major. As most of them know no German, they are first sent to Colonel von Elpons's school in Berlin for nine months. After this they are presented to the Emperor, who determines the corps with which they are to serve. They receive then a lieutenant's patent in the German army, and become thereby not only Prussian officers, but Prussian subjects, and subject to Prussian law during the entire term of their service, as no foreigner can serve in the German army. They serve now one year in the front, doing all the work of a subaltern, and one year on the staff of a general of division. At the end of two years they become first lieutenants—no notice is taken of the rank they may occupy in the Turkish army. They are then again presented to the Emperor, previously to their return to Constantinople.

No pay is given to these officers by the German Government. They receive their pay from Constantinople—$75 to $112.50 per month, exclusive of extras for uniforms, etc. This money has to be deposited for three years in advance with Mendelsohn & Co. in Berlin, who are the Sultan's bankers in Berlin, for the Prussian authorities object to irregularities. This service is nevertheless a high distinction, and the list of officers who lately went to Germany includes Medjib Bey, nephew of Munir Pasha, the Master of Ceremonies; Talaat Bey, son of Field-Marshal Wehbi Pasha; Fäik Bey, son of Arif Pasha, governor of Adrianople; and Izzet Bey, son of Tsheker Pasha, the adjutant-general.—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

THE "LOS VON ROM!" CRY IN AUSTRIA.

FOR centuries Prussian and Protestant have been words of practically the same meaning in Austria. Since the days of Frederick the Great Prussia has gradually become recognized as the mainstay of everything German, and, as the Germans are hard pushed in Austria by the Slavs, they endeavor to arouse the sympathies of imperial Germany by wholesale secession from the Church of Rome. The movement (see THE LITERARY DIGEST, April 18) has assumed important dimensions. At the late conference of Austrian ecclesiastics the Bishop of Linz said:

"In open meetings and in the press, our holy faith is attacked in the most violent manner; openly and secretly the people are solicited to desert our holy church. Our most earnest prayers are necessary that God may defend His church in Austria from harm. May His mercy be granted to those who have already wandered from the flock, and may the others be preserved from taking this destructive step."

The *Schwäbische Mercur* says:

"The 'Los von Rom' movement is increasing, especially in German Bohemia, where it occasions no little worry to the authorities. The Government has nowadays no means at hand to prevent this wholesale desertion, as the Protestant churches, or rather the Evangelical church, has legally the same status with the Church of Rome. In Eger 1,100 Catholics have joined Protestantism, in Carlsbad 100, and another 1,000 will become Protestants together. Within a short time half of German Bohemia will be Protestant."

The *Tageblatt*, Vienna, expresses itself to the following effect:

The Germans on the whole will not renounce their right to make use of their intellectual powers. This the church will not and can not permit. The Slavs, as the case of Russia shows, are patterns of submissiveness, hence the church prefers that Slavs should have all power. For a long time the Slav clergy has preached the doctrine that German is synonymous with Lutheran. "Very well," say now the Germans, "we will become Lutheran to emphasize our nationality. Los von Rom!" How much the church is responsible for this, the case of Bohemia shows. In the mixed districts only 23 priests are German, 262 are Czech. In the purely German districts 618 are German and 562 Czech.

The movement is regarded a little untimely in Germany. That country is not anxious to meet all Europe in arms. To put off the racial struggle as long as possible, Germany has ignored the cry for help from the Germans in Russia, and the German Austrians are advised to "lie low" as long as possible. Nor does the Evangelical church officially encourage the movement. "The superintendents of Moravia declare that secession from the Church of Rome for political reasons is at variance with the word of God," says the *Vossische Zeitung*, Berlin, and the *Kreuz-Zeitung* also opposes the movement, but it will be difficult to stem the tide. "The Rev. Dr. Johanny, of Vienna, who also thundered against those who wanted to become Protestant for other than religious reasons, was compelled to admit that he himself has received forty converts in his congregation," says the *Ostdeutsche Rundschau*. The Christian Socialists also protest. "The movement has begun to satisfy the scruples of those Germans who oppose the annexation of the German-Austrian provinces on the ground that Germany has quite enough Catholics, and that she does not regard an increase of the Catholic Party in her Parliament desirable. Austrians who wish to preserve Austria must desist," says Prince Alois of Liechtenstein.

But Baron Schönerer and Herr Wolf, the leaders of the German Nationalists, are deaf to all remonstrances. The movement has assumed such proportions that it begins to affect international politics. *The Outlook*, London, says:

"The Pan-Germanic movement is one of the disintegrating forces at work upon Austro-Hungary. The events of 1871, says one of its leaders, were but a step in the right direction, and the movement will not be complete, the Altdeutsche Verband will not have achieved its aims, until all the members of the Teutonic race on the continent of Europe have been welded into one state. Not until this is accomplished can Germany assert herself with success as a world power. As a second step to that taken in 1871, the Verband proposes to bring the German portion of Austria under the scepter of him who rules from Berlin, and a vigorous agitation has been carried on for some years on both sides the boundary to bring this transfer to pass. The main obstacle to the success of the agitation has been the fact that whereas the German empire is Protestant, most of the Germans of Austria are Catholic, and with Catholics the authorities at Berlin consider themselves already somewhat overweighted. . . . But now this obstacle seems in a fair way to be removed; for, thanks to the somebody who in both Austria and Hungary is doing the Roman Catholic church as bad service as Père Didon is doing it in France, the Austrian Germans are seceding wholesale."

The Saturday Review says:

"The strange personality of Baron Schönerer is well worth watching by all who are interested in the future of Austria. Tho he is far more German than even the German Government of the Dual Monarchy, and has been in prison for actually advocating Prussian dominion, he reflects a sentiment, which, however latent, is widespread. His last theatrical stroke of organizing secessions, ten thousand at a time, from the Church of Rome, while naturally exasperating his opponents, emphasizes his strength beyond previous belief. It also opens up a new issue. How far Prince Alois Liechtenstein and his friends are correct in identifying the Austrian edifice with popery, and William II.'s policy with no popery, is open to debate but deserves attention. In any case, a useful moral is pointed of the opportunist statesmanship of the Vatican, which should secure attention at the next conclave."

An article published by the *Novoye Vremya*, entitled "Pan-Slavism and Pan-Germanism," introduces a third factor into the contest. It may be remembered that when at the end of the year 1867 the German or Constitutional Party had been victorious in Austria, and Prince Auersperg had been inducted into the office

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of Prime Minister, for a while the Czechs made ready to leave the Roman Catholic religion *en masse* by making common cause with the Russian Pan-Slavists, and, as an earnest of their good will, by coquetting with the Russian Orthodox church. Now the *Novoye Vremya* again earnestly commends that church to the Czechs and describes Pan-Germanism as an insatiable ogre, an enemy of all other nationalities, and as living upon the life-blood of Slavdom. The article then continues:

"Pan-Slavism does not go beyond the aspiration of uniting all the Slavs intellectually in the work of civilization. The equality of the Slavs with the other races is all that they demand of the Germans. . . . The events of the last few years and a whole series of recent revelations have demonstrated the danger which a free Austria would incur by closer intimacy with the Germany of the present day. We make no comment on the inconsistency between the dignity of Austria and the insolent tone assumed by Pan-Germanism, which is only kept in check by an improvement of Austro-Russian relations. It is high time to subject Pan-Slavism as well as Pan-Germanism to careful and impartial scrutiny, and to ascertain which of these two movements it is that exercises a disintegrating influence. We are convinced that a profound and unbiased study of the situation would prove to both countries the advantage of an Austro-Russian *rapprochement* on the basis of sincerity and respect for the natural rights of the various nationalities."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

DECLINE OF BRITISH COMMERCE, AND SUGGESTED REMEDIES.

PRACTICALLY secure against invasion and bountifully supplied by nature with materials most needed in this "age of iron," the United Kingdom possessed in the beginning of the present century remarkable industrial and commercial advantages, and, as the nations of Europe were tearing each other to pieces, Great Britain obtained almost a monopoly of trade and industry as well as shipping. With the return of peace, the continental nations once more turned their attention to manufacture. The foreign trade of Great Britain has not since then kept pace with that of its rivals, and it is now actually declining. Various means have been suggested to prevent foreigners from obtaining markets, and a great deal of deprecatory criticism of everything manufactured outside the British Isles has been indulged in. One instance of this is seen in the comments on the contract for the Atbara bridge secured by an American firm. Some of these comments have already appeared in our columns. We add the following excerpt from the Victoria *Daily Times*:

"Ugly facts are now beginning to appear with respect to that very singular bridge contract secured by the Pencoyd Iron Works of Philadelphia, Pa., a couple of weeks ago, for the erection of a bridge over the Atbara River in the Sudan. . . . If it prove to be true that the American company was furnished with particulars beforehand, and that the contract was virtually a present to them, it will be one of the most scandalous transactions of which any British ministry has been guilty. . . . It will be very interesting to watch the development of this peculiar case; the British manufacturers appear to be thoroughly aroused and will doubtless leave nothing undone to get to the bottom of the affair; then it may be more tolerable to be an ex-member of the Government than one of the cabinet responsible for favoring American at the expense of British firms.

"Other interesting questions will be as regards the bridge itself: Can it be put up in the time? Will it stand? Or will it go down under the passage of a body of troops and drown a regiment or so? These are some of the possibilities, and if any of them come to pass, or if the first one does not, the British builders will have a fair opportunity to ask the home Government a few pointed questions."

Unfortunately—from the British point of view—such remarks only advertise the fact that Americans build bridges, just as the words "*Made in Germany*" became an advertisement for German goods. Hence *The Daily Mail*, London, suggests a new method of profit-sharing, and the introduction of new machinery. "We must own that the nation is in some degree suffering from lack of strenuousness, both in employers and employed," adds the paper. *The St. James's Gazette* hints that filling orders more expeditiously would be of great advantage to the British manufacturers. "As a matter of fact, we suspect that punctuality is not one of their strong points, and that an enterprise which can not afford to wait is therefore compelled to go elsewhere for rapid execution of these orders under a safe guaranty." The London *Times*, referring to an order for rails placed with an American firm by the Russian Government, declares British manufacturers were too busy. Besides, Americans accept prices which even Russians refused. *The Westminster Gazette* says:

"However, whether it is bridge-building, engine-building, or steel-rail making, it is, we believe, a simple fact that a great many orders, which in other days would have come to this country as a matter of course, are now being placed elsewhere; and that a great many developments in modern machinery, bicycles for instance, printing-machines, and motor-cars, in which at other times England would have been expected to lead, are being made in other countries. . . . The passion for luxury may squander money and waste brains which would otherwise be serviceable for producing things of service to the world. All this is going on in England to-day, and there is a real danger lest it sap our initiative and enterprise, until we are brought to book too late by some sharp stroke of adversity. However much money we may be making in other ways, it is not well that every European country should be ahead of us in electricity, or that American engineers should be turning out machines, which in all departments of manufacture are in a dozen respects more convenient and more modern than similar machines produced in England."

A writer in *The Nineteenth Century* suggests the copying of German discipline and thoroughness as a remedy, and another writer in the same magazine thinks this will have to be applied all the more as the United States has become a competitor, a country much richer in comparison with England than England with Germany. But both admit that it will be difficult to convince the British public of the necessity of such a course. Mr. Copland Perry writes:

"There are those among us to whom all comparisons are odious, all accounts of foreign progress so many Munchausen tales. They are weary of hearing Aristides called the Just. They point to the innate good qualities of our people and to the great deeds which they have actually achieved. In the eyes of such critics all national introspection is an offense in itself, all comparison of ourselves with others a sign of decadence, for they regard self-confidence, whether well founded or not, as a necessary condition and guaranty of success."

Failing the rough road of ethical and intellectual improvement, only political remedies remain. The forcible acquisition of new markets by conquest and the abolition of free trade are suggested. The former meets with a certain amount of protest on the part of the nations to be conquered, the latter also presents some difficulties, but it has already been inaugurated by preferential colonial tariffs. And that affects the United States to a considerable extent, as it is at present chiefly aimed against us.

The Newcastle *Chronicle* suggests the closing of colonial ports, but free trade between Great Britain and foreign countries. It says:

"Free trade is indispensable to the mother-country, but has not been accepted by many of our colonies. And now India, which has hitherto maintained an absolutely free-trade tariff, is going to adopt countervailing duties. This unexpected departure will open the whole question as to whether England can, or ought to, impose free trade on her colonies and dependencies against their will."

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FOREIGN POSSIBILITIES OF AMERICAN COMMERCE.

A telegram has been received from Consul Fowler, of Chefoo, dated April 14, 1899, requesting cable bids for 60,000 bushels best shelled yellow corn, to be delivered in Chefoo within ten weeks. All charges are to be included in the bids, and the payment is to be made c. o. d.

All boots and shoes in Hawaii are imported from the United States, with the exception of Chinese shoes and slippers, which come from China. The importations for the year 1898 were: From the United States, $172,931.93; from Great Britain, $52.54; from Germany, $39.10; from China, $7,174.04. There are no manufactories here. There are some Chinese who make shoes to order, but their output is very small, being confined principally to a poor quality of white canvas shoes.

Under date of Cape Town, February 25, 1899, Consul-General Stowe submits the following statistics relative to the butter trade of Australia and South Africa: "The largest consignment of butter in one vessel (700 tons) which ever left Australia recently sailed in the *Austral* for England. The *India* had also on board 438 tons, so that in one week Melbourne has earned the credit of sending out the largest shipment of fresh butter which ever left any port in the world. Including a small consignment for Cape Town, the shipment comprised 54,000 boxes of butter. As an experiment, 800 dozen eggs were included among the produce for this port. The value of the butter and some 20,000 rabbits on board for England was $676,443.50. I call attention to this for the reason that my efforts to induce the producers of the United States to ship butter has met with but little success, altho, as mentioned in a recent report, butter has arrived in South Africa from the United States under Australian marks. The total import of butter into South Africa (with the exception of Portuguese territory) for 1898 was 5,782,017 pounds, against 5,901,455 pounds for 1897; showing a decrease."

Consul Swalm sends from Montevideo, under date of February 24, 1899, a report in regard to the exports of meat products from Uruguay to Cuba and Puerto Rico and the possibilities of competition on the part of United States packers. It appears that during the present slaughtering season, 300,000 head of cattle have been killed in Uruguay, the prices averaging $15 per head. Fat cattle are not so much used in the making of jerked beef (which is the chief article of export in this line) as are cows and lean steers. The buyer in Uruguay pays only about one third for his raw product on the hoof that competitors must pay. Climatic conditions also favor the handling of the product. Shipments are made chiefly in small Spanish vessels, and freight rates are low. The freight quoted on the day of report, by steamer, via New York, was 35s. ($8.52) per ton for Cuba and 40s. ($9.73) for Puerto Rico, 10 per cent. primage being added in both cases. The amount of jerked beef shipped to Cuba since the war has been 4,171,228 pounds, valued at $246,360. The full text of Consul Swalm's report has been sent to the Department of Agriculture.

The secretary of the embassy at Mexico, Mr. McCreery, sends, under date of April 3, 1899, a copy of the message of President Diaz on the opening of Congress, from which the following paragraphs in regard to mining matters are taken:

"The mining industry is that which affords most evidences of rapid progress, as in the period covered by this report 1,040 title deeds, covering 11,408 pertenencias of one hectare [2.471 acres] each, have been issued. The total number of title deeds issued, subject to the new legislature of June, 1892, is 9,353, covering 77,774 pertenencias of one hectare each.

"The exportation of ore has also increased to a noteworthy degree. Taking the figures, recently published by the Department of Finance for the seven months of July to January of the present fiscal year, it appears that the value of the exportation of mineral products, metallic and non-metallic, was $54,311,000 in round figures showing an increase of $1,043,000 over the value of the same products exported in the corresponding period of the previous year.

"As an important event in the mining industry, I will state that the Adventurer Tunnel at Batopilas, which is nearly 3 kilometers (1.86 miles) in length, which has been fifteen years under construction and has cost millions of dollars, has just struck the principal lodes of the camp."

Mr. Oscar S. Williams, late United States consul, writes from Manila, February 17, 1899, that in response to numerous inquiries from United States manufacturers, he has had a representative firm of importers (Messrs Hollmann & Co.) prepare a statement and furnish samples, showing the kinds of goods most in demand in the Philippines. The statement is given below:

GENERAL REMARKS.—The low qualities of white shirtings, which have, up to this time, come from Spain, might well undergo a change in favor of better material and less finish. As the Spaniards paid no duty, they loaded their shirtings with quantities of starch. Now that all the goods have to pay the same rate, it will probably be found that the duty paid on finish may be saved, and goods of better quality, or at a cheaper price, furnished. Manila is a consumer of any quantity of fancy cotton articles. There is, naturally, not much use for woolens in our warm climate, but there is a certain consumption of flannels, wool and half wool, woolen merinos, union cloth, light

"When you wish the latest styles write to us."

New Summer Suits

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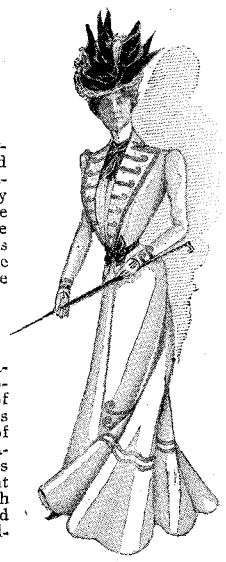

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We should like to mail to you *free* our Summer Catalogue of suits and skirts, together with a Supplement of new styles from our Paris house, and a complete line of samples of fashionable materials to select from. This illustration gives only a hint of the handsome styles which we make; our Catalogue and samples will tell you the balance. We sell

Duck, Pique and Crash Suits, $4 up.
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Extraordinary Values in All-Wool Tailor-Made Suits, lined throughout, $5 up.
Bicycle Suits, $4 up. Bicycle Skirts, $3 up.

We pay express charges everywhere. All orders filled with the greatest promptness; a suit or skirt can be made in one day when necessary. Write to-day for Catalogue and samples; mention any particular kind or color of samples that you desire, and we will be glad to send them *free* by return mail.

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119 and 121 West 23d Street, New York City.

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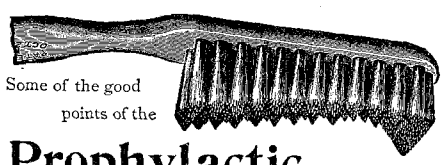

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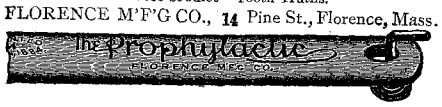

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If the investment promises large profits but with doubtful prospects of return of the principal,

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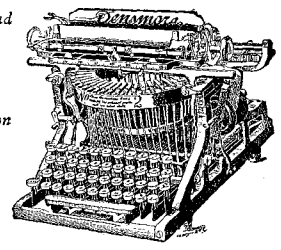
places it at the head of the typewriter world in this important particular. By its use the action is rendered so rapid that it is impossible for even the most expert operator to equal the speed of the machine. This device, while of great simplicity, is quite wonderful in its results.

We shall be glad to explain its workings to any who may call. Descriptive pamphlets and other information for those living at a distance.



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woolen trouserings, and similar articles. Some light black cloth and a good many scarlet woolen blankets are sold. In woolen as well as in silk goods, black is the favorite color. There is a market for certain lines of linens and half linens. Articles of great importance are iron, steel, galvanized iron, etc. These are referred to in detail farther on. Provisions have already come from the United States to some extent, and need no special report. It is well known that the city is a large consumer of kerosene, The Russian article competes with the American.

Our commission for passing cottons through customs, storing, fire insurance, selling, remitting, etc., would be 11 per cent. in full; landing, $2 per case extra. For other articles, special arrangements are made. In any case, our selling commission is not below 2½ per cent. nor above 5 per cent. Terms of sale have been considerably shortened of late, and now cash payment on delivery or within a month's time against a cash discount of 5 to 7 per cent. has been arranged. Contracts for monthly shipments or as per special arrangement, with stipulated prices and exchange, can be procured as soon as the trial shipment turns out to the satisfaction of the buyers.

Well-known marks are worth a great deal in this country. Take, for instance, our mark, "cock in cage," for white drill. The same quality, the same size, or even wider, imported by other houses is paid for at the rate of $8.50 a piece, which leaves a modest margin. We sell our brand at $10, and dispose of 50 to 60 cases a month in Manila and 20 cases in Iloilo.

All the samples we send are also salable in Iloilo, sometimes in bigger and sometimes in smaller quantities. There are some fancy articles which are salable only in Iloilo, not in Manila; but they are not of importance. In general, Iloilo sells the same articles as Manila, and is a very important market. Some day, Manila may even be surpassed by Iloilo.

CURRENCY.—In old times, gold money was used here to such an extent that silver was at 10 per cent. premium. Later, gold was exported, and in 1883 already ½ to 1½ per cent. premium was paid for it. When it was too late to keep gold here, the Government prohibited the importation of Mexicans, and in 1887 joined to that law a decree according to which only Mexicans dated before 1878 had legal value. So our currency consisted of Mexicans of older date than 1878, of Spanish Carolus and Spanish Fernando dollars and a great quantity of half-dollars.

The export of the Philippines has always been greater than the import; and therefore the tendency of exchange was to rise continually, and money became scarcer and scarcer. So it happened that, the import of Mexicans being forbidden and no other money produced, premium on Hongkong went up to 14 per cent. and more. Then some large sums were smuggled in, and the premium went down again. During more than ten years, our money market was adjusted by smuggling Mexicans from Hongkong.

In 1897, the Spanish Government minted Philippine dollars in Spain, which contained about 10 per cent. silver less than the Mexicans, and sent several millions here. The public had to take these dollars at full value. We believe that all these light dollars are still in the country. The half-dollar and 20-cent pieces which the Government minted never came to the full value of Mexican currency.

COTTONS.—The Philippines produce a good quantity of woven stuff. Probably, the greater part is made of imported cotton yarn, gray, white and dyed; but there are also many thousands of pieces made of Manila hemp, in ordinary and in fine qualities, the latter very often mixed with silk. The principal places for the manufacture of cotton goods are the two provinces of Ilocos in the north of Luzon, and for hemp, the provinces of Albay and Camarines. The Visayas provinces manufacture all the different woven stuffs.

Formerly, nearly all the cotton yarn came from England, with the exception of some Turkey-red yarn from Germany and Switzerland. The increase in duty would not have excluded the English yarn if it had not been for false numbering. Spain sends No. $\frac{20}{40}$, No. $\frac{28}{80}$, No. $\frac{14}{10}$, etc.—*i.e.*, yarn No. 20 made up as No. 40, with a No. 40 ticket and 40 heads in a bundle, etc.

A bale of gray or white yarn contains 40 bundles of 10 pounds, and if No. 20 is made up in No. 40, the weight of each bundle will be about the same, but the length of thread much shorter. The false numbering has now been going on for three or four years. The natives must have found out that they cheat themselves in buying wrong-numbered yarn, but the system goes on and they accept it. Under these circumstances, it is very difficult to give quotations for true numbers, or an idea of prices. There is also a limited inquiry for Egyptian yarn at higher prices. In Turkey-red yarn, the same false numbering has taken place; whereas in dyed yarns, which never came from Spain, true numbers have always ruled. In dyed yarns, only green and red orange are of importance; No. 22 is principally used. Turkey-red yarn in a lively, not too dark, shade is asked for, as follows: Nos. 20, 22, 24, 20 bales; No. 30, 40 bales; No. 40, 20 bales.

The duty on yarn is: Yarn, twisted in one or two threads, unbleached, bleached, or dyed up to No. 35, inclusive, per kilogram (2.2046 pounds), 25 cents + 20 per cent. + 10 per cent. harbor duty and 8 per cent. of 56 cents value duty. The same, from No. 36 upward, per kilogram, 35 cents + 20 per cent. + 10 per cent. harbor duty and 8 per cent. of 80 cents value duty. The same twisted, with three or more threads, unbleached, bleached, or dyed per kilogram, 50 cents + 10 per cent. harbor duty and 8 per cent. of $1.60 value duty.

Gray shirtings are a most important article; but since we have a factory here, it seems impossible to sell imported shirtings. The duty is: Up to 25 threads (per 6 millimeters square), inclusive, per kilogram, 20 cents + 20 per cent. + 10 per cent. harbor duty and 8 per cent. of 90 cents value duty: Up to 35 threads, inclusive, per kilogram, 32 cents + 20 per cent. + 10 per cent. harbor duty and 8 per cent of $1.10 value duty.

Gray drills will be manufactured here, and therefore do not offer a good opening for importation. The duty is: Up to 25 threads (per 6 millimeters square), inclusive, per kilogram, 25 cents + 10 per cent. harbor duty, 8 per cent. of $1.35 value duty; up to 35 threads (per 6 millimeters square), inclusive, per kilogram, 40 cents + 10 per cent. harbor duty, 8 per cent. of $1.60 value duty; thirty-six threads and above, per kilogram, 55 cents + 20 per cent. + 10 per cent. harbor duty, 8 per cent. of $1.60 value duty.

Tissues, printed, twilled, and figured in the loom, pay the same duty.

White Shirtings.—The most popular marks for many years have been our "Sun-ticket" and "Casa oro." There is no stock on hand and therefore no prices to be fixed; but we are pretty sure that $5 per piece would be paid to-day, and if goods can not be laid down here much cheaper, these figures may be relied upon. A trial shipment of some 40 to 50 cases, each with 60 pieces "Sun-ticket," and from 20 to 30 cases each with 60 pieces "Casa oro," would find a ready sale. These quantities, we calculate, would supply the monthly

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A Perfect Food, Tonic and Restorative.

It is a powder made from the most nourishing elements of meat, prepared for the nutriment and stimulus of weak systems. May be taken in milk, water, tea, coffee, etc.

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The leading medical publications of the country have been giving much space of late to a new element for digesting starchy foods. From many articles we take a selection from the *Medical Times*, New York:

"In these days of progress it is gratifying to know that cases of amylaceous (*i.e.*, starchy) indigestion which have so frequently baffled us can now be treated with a reasonable hope of success. For years we have been looking for a diastase (digester of starch) more potent than that found in the malt extracts. It remained for Mr. Takamine, a Japanese chemist, to discover one of remarkable power. In this product, Taka-Diastase, *we have what the profession has so long desired*, and it is therefore not remarkable that many of the best men in the profession have investigated it, and the conclusion uniformly reached is that in cases of inability to digest starches we have in this ferment *a reliable treatment.*

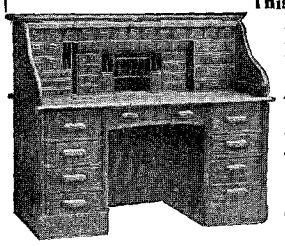
Most of our food is starch—all vegetables are largely starch—yet when the stomach refused to digest starch, medicine has hitherto been powerless. Pepsin has been the backbone of all treatment of indigestion—excellent for meat food but valueless for starch.

Kaskola Tablets are the only form in which this wonderful remedy is offered to the general public. We believe them a perfect remedy for indigestion and dyspepsia; they combine the meritorious elements of old treatments, with the new Japanese discovery.

They are prepared solely by the P. L. Abbey Co., Kalazamoo, Mich., who will gladly send a regular size half-a-dollar box to anyone sending name and address on a postal card, the agreement being that if the indigestion is benefited by their use, fifty cents shall be paid. If not, no charge will be made.

DICKERMAN'S DURABLE DESKS.

This one in Oak



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demand. These measure 49 varas (36 yards). The Bailarina mark measures 36 varas (33 yards). Some 10 cases of Bailarina lately arrived and with full duty paid sold at $5.75 per piece with 7 per cent. discount cash down. Of the Señorita mark measuring 40 yards, we used to sell 20 to 30 cases a month. No stock has been on hand for several months. To-day, probably $5.87 to $6 per piece might be obtained. The English make, Rajah's head, measuring 33 inches in width and 40 yards in length, sells at $6 to $6 50 per piece. The monthly consumption is about 10 cases. Diez + 9, 37 inches wide and 40 yards in length, sells at $7 to $7.25 per piece; monthly sale, 10 cases of 50 pieces each. "6040," 36 inches wide and 36 yards in length, sells at $6 to $6.25 per piece; monthly sale, 15 cases. The two kinds, H2 and H7, are used here for dyeing. We sold last week 5 cases of H2 at $4.375 per piece, and 5 cases of H 7 at $4.75 per piece.

There are any number of different marks in white shirtings. We ourselves have a great many more; but we consider that the principal types will serve to show the market. There is also a limited demand for finer shirtings. The mark Houseticket No. 3, width 33 inches, length 40 yards, sells at $8.25 per piece; monthly sale, 10 cases each of 60 pieces.

The duty on shirtings is: Up to 25 threads (per 6 millimeters square), inclusive, per kilogram, 20 cents + 20 per cent. + 10 per cent. harbor duty, 8 per cent. of 90 cents value duty; up to 35 threads (per 6 millimeters), inclusive, per kilogram, 32 cents + 20 per cent. + 10 per cent. harbor duty, 8 per cent. of $1.10 per kilogram value duty; thirty-six threads and above, per kilogram, 44 cents + 20 per cent. + 10 per cent. harbor duty, 8 per cent. of $1.10 per kilogram value duty.

White Drills.—Duty on this article is, per kilogram, 55 cents + 20 per cent. + 10 per cent. harbor duty, 8 per cent. of $1.60 per kilogram value duty.

Our "66" sell now at $10 per piece; it measures 24 inches in width and 30 yards in length; monthly sale, 50 cases of 50 pieces each. Other marks are sold at $8.50 per piece. Other white drills of large consumption are our No. 2000, No. 3000, and No. 5000. Present selling price for No. 3000 is $7.25; No. 2000, $7.125; and No. 5000, $7.375—per piece of 25 inches in width by 30 yards in length. In Manila and Iloilo, we sell some 30 cases of 50 pieces each per month.

An article which appears to have a great future is the brown drill, known under the name of khakicloth. It is the stuff in which the English army in India is clad, and, lately, the American army here.

Socks and stockings are of importance; so are undershirts (camisetas), in prices from $3 to $9 per dozen; more gray than white and short sleeves than long ones are used.

IRON AND STEEL.—The duty on iron is $2.60 per 100 kilograms + 10 per cent., and 8 per cent of $4.40 per 100 kilograms; on steel, $2.60 per 100 kilograms gross weight + 10 per cent., and 8 per cent. of $4.40 per 100 kilograms. On galvanized iron: Sheets, $2.60 per 100 kilograms; ridgings, $2.60 per 100 kilograms; screws, $4 per 100 kilograms; washers, $2.60 per 100 kilograms; rivets, $1.80 per 100 kilograms—plus 10 per cent.; and 8 per cent. of $11 per 100 kilograms sheets or ridgings, 8 per cent. of $10 per 100 kilograms screws or rivets, 8 per cent. of $5 per 100 kilograms washers.

The consumption of pig iron is not very large. It comes here only as ballast, paying no freight. Of bar iron, we used to sell before the revolution about 1,000 piculs (137,500 pounds) per month. The best-known quality is Govan. To ascertain the whole consumption in these islands is impossible, as there exist no statistics. The present market price for the assortment described below is about $7.75 per picul (137½ pounds), less 5 per cent. cash discount. Of more importance is galvanized iron. The unsatisfactory results of tilings when subjected to earthquakes have made it a general rule to cover the houses with galvanized iron. The present market price is $9.50 per quintal (100 pounds), less 5 per cent. cash discount. On each sheet the mark is to be painted. Our special mark, which no other house can carry, is six crowns painted in black in groups of three, one group directly below the other. The selling prices of the different marks vary between 12½ to 50 cents per quintal, according to mark, which always represents a certain quality.

The packing of the article is very important, because one has to allow a considerable rebate for goods stained by sea water, etc. Nearly all the steel imported into this country comes in cases three feet long and weighing 68, 70, or 72 catties, according to the wish of the buyer. One catty is 1⅓ English pounds. These square sticks, of something like three feet in length, are of different thickness, and the usual assortment is 1,200 cases of seven eights of an inch, and 800 cases of three fourths of an inch. The selling price per picul of 137½ English pounds is now $9.62½ less 5 per cent. cash discount. People here do not like soft steel, as it does not bend, but breaks if struck with a hard object.

Other metal articles of large consumption are tinplate washers, wire nails, wire rope, zinc sheathing, yellow metal, etc.

PERSONALS.

EX-GOVERNOR ROSWELL P. FLOWER, who died the other day, began his business experience when he was eighteen years old. His first employment was as salesman in the dry-goods store of E. D. Woodward, in Philadelphia. That lasted for two months, when his employer failed. Young Flower returned then to his mother's home, in Theresa, where he spent the spring and summer at work on the farm. In August, 1853, he began clerking in a hardware store in Watertown, the county seat, leaving that position in a month to become deputy postmaster of the place. For six years he held that office, receiving as salary $50 a month and board. It

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was one of his favorite reminiscences of more prosperous times that the first $50 he received was invested in a gold watch, which, yielding to his trading instincts, he sold to a man who afterward went West, giving his note for $53, which Mr. Flower never collected. Out of the slender salary of $600 a year Mr. Flower saved $1,000 in the course of his six years' service. With his savings he purchased a half interest in a jewelry store, the firm being Hitchcock & Flower. His financial genius soon told, and two years later he bought out his partner, and enlarged the business in which he continued until 1869. In 1869 Henry Keep, who had married Miss Emma Woodruff, a sister of Mrs. Flower, was on his deathbed. Three weeks before he died, Mr. Keep asked Mr. Flower to come to New York. Mr. Keep had been President of the New York Central, and Treasurer of the Michigan, Southern, and Lake Shore railroads, and was then President of the Chicago and Northwestern Railway.

It was not until 1881 that Mr. Flower became prominent in politics. In the interval between 1869 and that year, he was busy accumulating the fortune that led later to his prominence in the financial world. He had always been an active Democrat, and had served as Chairman of the County Committee of Jefferson county. He was a friend of Samuel J. Tilden, of his first meeting with whom this story is told by the historians of his political career: Mr. Tilden was making a trip through the State when Mr. Flower met him one day on the train. Mr. Tilden expressed admiration for the Jefferson county organization. Mr. Flower explained that its efficiency was due to the preponderating influence of the young men in the organization, and said to Mr. Tilden that if he hoped to succeed to the chairmanship of the state committee in the following year he must affiliate with the younger element of the party.

"You do not seem to recognize the fact, Mr. Tilden, that a man under fifty years of age has any influence in politics," said Mr. Flower, to the the amazement of the listeners, who were not accustomed to hearing the true situation bluntly put to Mr. Tilden. "The young men control the party," continued the young Watertown man, "and you must extend your acquaintance among them or be prepared to give up the leadership."

The veteran politician, contrary to the expectations of those who knew him, was impressed with Mr. Flower's remarks, and replied that he was anxious to make the acquaintance of young men At Mr. Flower's suggestion, Mr. Allen C. Beach of Watertown was sent for by Mr. Tilden. Mr. Beach went to Mr. Tilden's house and spent two or three weeks in extending the reorganization throughout the State. Hence rose the famous "Tilden organization." In 1877, as chairman of the Democratic state committee, Mr. Flower managed the campaign with signal success.

In 1881, Mr. Flower represented the 11th New York district in Congress. He was again elected in 1888. In 1891 he was elected governor, defeating J. Sloat Fassett, the Republican candidate.

KIT CARSON was a diplomat as well as a fighter. In an appreciative sketch of the picturesque Western scout (in *The Cornhill Magazine*), Alexander Innes Shoud, says:

"Born fighter as he was, he did still better service as a diplomatist. More than once he was despatched as envoy from the States garrisons, when tribes disputing the hunting-grounds were on the brink of hostilities, and when it seemed likely that the regular troops would have to interpose in the quarrel. More than once his shrewdness and sincerity averted a bloody war. On one occasion the formidable Sioux had encroached upon territory which was in the sphere of influence of the Arapahoes and Comanches. The latter, far inferior in numbers, sent messengers to Carson to ask his help. They said, that tho the odds were greatly against them, they would fight it out if he took the command. He answered the summons in person without a moment's delay. Certainly he was the only one of their mortal enemies to whom Indians on the war-path would have sent such a message. At that time in a general way, the white and red men shot and scalped each other at sight. But Carson, the sole exception to the rule, tho he fringed his leggings with scalplocks, was respected, and almost beloved." Nor did he overrate his influence with the enemy. The Sioux received him hospitably, listened in solemn counsel to his words of wisdom, and, accepting an honorable peace, abandoned the ground they had encroached upon.

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Current Events.

Monday, May 8.

—Rear Admiral John C. Watson is ordered to Manila **to relieve Admiral Dewey.**

—General **Miles declines to comment** on the report of the Beef Court of Inquiry, saying that it would be unsoldierly for him to do so.

—John **Sherman declines** to be a candidate for the governorship of Ohio.

—Rudyard **Kipling accepts the degree of LL.D.** from McGill University.

—The anniversary of the **victory of Joan of Arc** is celebrated in Orleans, France, Archbishop Ireland being the orator of the day.

Tuesday, May 9.

—It is announced in Washington that the American and British delegates to the peace conference will work together for **international arbitration.**

—A despatch from Tangiers says that **American claims against Morocco** have been settled.

—General Gomez makes the request of General Brooke for **a Cuban standing army** of 15,000 men.

Wednesday, May 10.

—It is reported from Manila that a meeting of **the Filipino congress** has been held at San Isidro.

—The British **Venezuelan arbitration proceedings** are set for June 15.

Thursday, May 11.

—The industrial commission at Washington begins its **investigation into the operations of trusts.**

—General Greely makes an official report on experiments in **wireless telegraphy** conducted by the Signal Corps.

—General **Otis cables from Manila** that "signs of insurgent disintegration are daily manifested."

—The Pope issues a bull declaring **a universal jubilee** in the year 1900.

Friday, May 12.

—It is announced by the Navy Department that Admiral **Dewey will leave Manila** within the next three days and come direct to New York by way of the Suez Canal.

—The First **Nebraska Regiment presents a petition** to General MacArthur, asking to be relieved from duty at the front.

—**Roswell P. Flower,** ex-governor of New York, dies of heart disease.

—The **Russian Government has demanded from China** the right to build a railway connecting the Manchurian system with Peking.

Saturday, May 13.

—Twenty-eight persons are killed and fifty injured in **a railroad collision** near Reading, Pa.

—It is announced from Manila that Admiral **Dewey will start for the United States** as soon as he can arrange to leave his affairs with his successor.

Sunday, May 14.

—A number of claims against the United States Government, for **property destroyed in the Cuban insurrection,** have been prepared by British, German, and French residents in the island.

—An unfounded **report of the death of ex-President Cleveland** obtains wide circulation.

—The Rev. Dr. Charles A. **Briggs is ordained** to the priesthood in the Episcopal church.

—The Chinese Foreign Office **refuses Russia's demand** for a new railroad connection between Manchuria and Peking.

—**Sir Henry Irving is seriously ill** in London.

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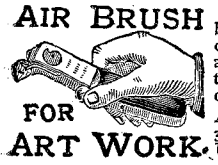

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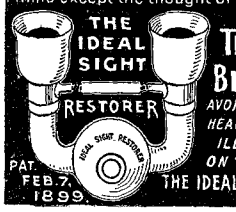

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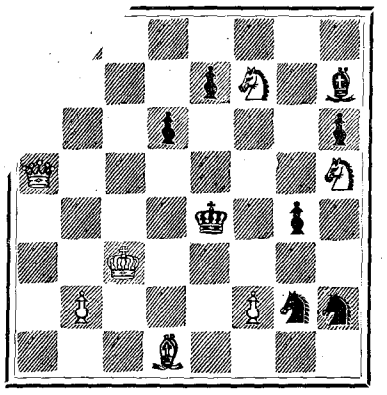


White—Seven Pieces.

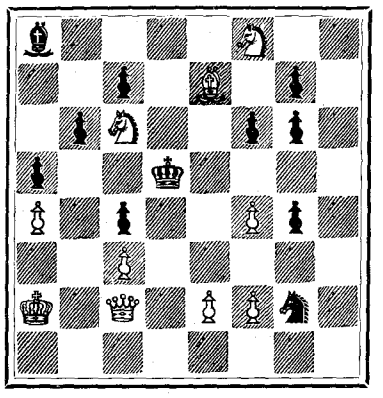
White mates in two moves.

Problem 381.

BY K. ERLIN.

First Prize *Täglische Rundschau* Problem Tourney.

Black—Eleven Pieces.



White—Ten Pieces.

White mates in three moves.

Solution of Problems.

No. 373.

1. B—B 5 / K—B 4	2. Q x R ch / K—B 3 (must)	3. Kt—R 7, mate
1. ..... / Q or Kt x B	2. Q x B ch / K—B 4 (must)	3. Q—K 5, mate
1. ..... / Kt x Q	2. B x P / Q x P ch	3. B—R 7, mate
	2. ..... / Kt—Kt 3 ch	3. B x Kt, mate
	2. ..... / R—R 2 ch	3. B x R, mate
	2. ..... / Any other	3. B—Q 4, dbl ch, mate,

Other variations depend upon those given.

Solution received from M. W. H., University of Virginia; the Rev. I. W. Bieber, Bethlehem, Pa.; the Rev. J. G. Law, Ocala, Fla.; Dr. H. W. Fannin, Hackett, Ark.; Dr. H. H. Dwyer, and Dr. F. M. Mueller, Lawrenceburg, Ind.; the Rev. J. S. Smith, Linneus, Mo.; J. H. Mimms, St. Albans, Vt.; C. D. P. Hamilton, Easton, Pa.

Comments: "Highly ingenious, original, and difficult, but somewhat inharmonious and defective"—I. W. B.; "Incomparable"—J. G. L.; "Difficult and ingenious"—H. W. F.; "Magnificent"—J. S. S.; "Of singular form and beauty"—J. H. M.; "The most remarkable 3-er ever composed"—C. D. P. H.

Kt—Kt 2 or Q x R will not do.

No. 374.

Key-move, B—B 4.

Solution received from M. W. H., I. W. B., J. G. L., H. W. F., H. H. D., F. M. M., J. S. S., J. H. M., the Rev. F. H. Johnston, Elizabeth City, N. C.; R. M. Campbell, Cameron, Tex.; F. S. Ferguson, Birmingham, Ala.; C. R. Oldham, Moundsville, W. Va.; M. Marble, Worcester, Mass.; T. R. Denison, Ashville, N.C.; A Knight, Bastrop, Tex.; Prof. W. W. Smith, Randolph-Macon College, Lynchburg, Va.; L. A. Le Mieux, Seymour, Wis.; the Rev, E. C. Haskell, Battle Creek, Ia.; Prof. C. D. Schmitt, University of Tennessee; L. Waterman, Tilton, N. H.; Prof. W. H. Kruse, Hastings College, Neb.; H. L. Maury, Butte, Mon.; J. T.Graves, Chicago; S. C. Porter, San Francisco; Dr. C. S. Minnich, Palmer, Neb.; G. W. S-V., Canon, Miss.; Dr. S. M. Weeks, Newport, L. V; A. Kremer, Alexandria, Neb.; C. F. McMullan, Madison C. H., Va.; A. M. Nichols, Newark, N. J.

Comments: "The Domine is quite a skilful problem-builder"—I.W.B.; "Very neat"—R. M. C.; "A fine problem"—F. S. F.; "Very creditable composition"—J. G. L.; "Simply pretty"—A K.; "The black P threatening check gives the key away"—J. S. S.; "Very good"—C. F. Mc.

Several of our solvers went astray with B—Kt 5, answered by P—Q 5 ch., and R—Q 4, answered by K x Kt, for Q x P (Q 2) is not mate; Black moves his P—K 3.

No. 375.

1. Q—Kt 4 / P x Q	2. P—Q 7 / Any	3. P—Q 8(Q), mate
1. ..... / P x Kt	2. Kt x P / B moves	3. Q—Kt 8, mate
1. ..... / B—Kt 7	2. Kt—K 6 / K x Kt	3. Q—Kt 8, mate
	2. ..... / P x Q	3. Kt—B 7, mate
	2. ..... / P x Kt	3. P—B 4, mate

Solution received from M. W. H., I. W. B., F. H. J., R. M. C., F. S. F., C. R. O., J. G. L., M. M., T. R. D., H. H. D., A K., J. S. S., W. W. S., L. A. Le M., E. C. H., T. M. M.

Comments: "A creditable composition"—I. W. B.; "Fine instance of Chess-strategy"—F. H. J.; "Extremely puzzling"—R. M. C.; "Provoking but pleasing"—F. S. F.; "Very difficult key"—C. R. O.; "Now you've got it, and now you haven't"—J. G. L.; "Tough"—H. H. D.; "Full of merit"—A. K.; "Key well concealed"—J. S. S.: "Very neat combination"—W. W. S.; "Vetesnik is a cute customer"—T. R. D.

Solution of 371 was received from I. Chapin, Philadelphia; the Rev. Canon Coombes, Winnipeg, Can.; M. Dadant, Hamilton, Ill. J. Astrom, Pittsburg, Pa., got 369.

The Pavelka-Zinkl Game.

The "Game Worth Studying" (May 6) was published for the purpose of calling forth criticism. One of the best ways to learn Chess is to analyze a game, trying to find the strong and weak moves. Only four of our solvers, thus far, have sent any comments. We would like to have a number.

Testimonial to Mr. Blackburne.

Sir George Newnes proposes that Great Britain shall honor her champion by a testimonial, as will be seen in the following letter from *The Westminster Gazette:*

"To the Editor of *The Westminster Gazette:*

DEAR SIR,—I have been asked by a number of Chess-players to inaugurate a National Testimonial to Mr. J. H. Blackburne.

"Since 1868 he has played in all important tournaments at home and abroad, and in one instance was he not placed. Even then he was awarded a special prize. In all these he did battle in the name of Britain.

"As a blindfold player he is admitted to be the most brilliant who has ever lived. This interesting and even sensational form of play, carried on in London and the provinces for more than thirty years, has done a great deal to popularize the game in this country. On one occasion, playing a number of opponents, without sight of boards or men, he successfully announced, in a most intricate position, 'mate in seventeen moves.'

"The consistent way in which he has played for Britain vs. America in the Cable-matches, culminating in his brilliant victory quite recently, has earned the gratitude of very many British Chess-players. I believe there is a general feeling amongst devotees of the game throughout the country that the time has come when a substantial sum should be given to or invested for him, so that if the strain of blindfold exhibitions proves too much in his declining years, when that period arrives (and long may it be delayed), he will have the solace and comfort of knowing that, through the willingness of his friends, there will be something to fall back upon. Subscriptions will be thankfully received by myself, the Hon. Secretary of British Chess-Club, the Hon. Secretary of the City of London Chess-Club, or through the Hon. Secretary or Treasury of any accredited Club who will kindly forward them to your obedient servant, GEORGE NEWNES."

College Chess.

As Oxford and Cambridge universities furnished the English players in the late International College Match, it is of interest to know that these two great English universities have played twenty-seven matches. The following is a full score:

OXFORD'S RECORD.

Date.	*Won.*	*Lost.*	*Drawn.*
1873	9	2	2
1876	12	5	0
1877	8	1	2
1883 (Draw).	—	—	—
1886	6	3	1
1888	7	2	1
1889	5	1	4
1895	4	3	0
1896	3	2	2
1897	3	2	2

CAMBRIDGE'S RECORD.

Date.	*Won.*	*Lost.*	*Drawn.*
1874	13	3	4
1875	10	5	2
1878	10	2	0
1879	5	4	3
1880	11	0	2
1881	5	4	3
1882	5	3	5
1883 (Draw).	—	—	—
1884	4	3	3
1885	5	4	3
1887	5	3	4
1890	3	2	3
1891	3	2	4
1892	3	0	3
1893	3	1	0
1894	3	2	2
1898	3	2	2
1899	5	1	1

Oxford won 9, Cambridge 17.

Pawn Promotion.

We thought that we had, in Lesson III., made it very clear that a Pawn getting to the eighth square can be changed for any piece the player desires. But it seems that several of our readers are not satisfied with our explanation. Once more, then, we say that the modern rules allow the player who gets a Pawn to the eighth square to select any piece he desires, irrespective of the fact that he has other pieces of the same kind. You can have two or more Queens, three or more Bishops, Knights, or Rooks. In former times the Pawn was always retained at the eighth square as a Pawn until some piece was captured for which it could be exchanged. The plurality of pieces, so justly denounced by Philidor, was not permitted. Staunton thinks the theory of the game to be as much as variance with plurality of Queens as of other pieces. Ponziani says: "A Pawn arrived at its eighth square is by that very fact invested with the quality of a piece previously lost. But if no piece has been lost, the player must hold its denomination in suspense till that occurs." While this may seem to be a more sensible rule than the one which now obtains, yet the modern rule is accepted by Chess-players the world over.

Chess-Nuts.

The Chess Association of Iowa was organized on April 21. Judge Caldwell, of Toledo, is president.

The Major Tournament of the Scottish Chess-Association was won by D. G. Mills, who thus remains Champion of Scotland.

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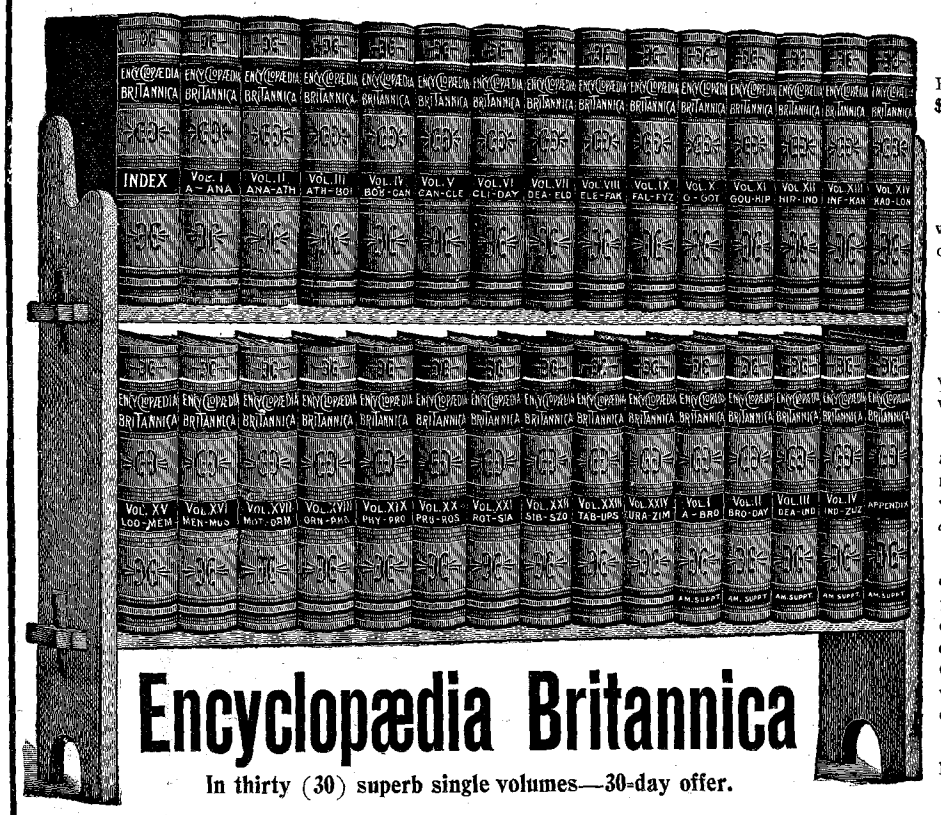
A Word to the Readers of The Literary Digest

AS announced in the issue of May 6th the special edition of the **Encyclopædia Britannica,** which we have offered to THE DIGEST readers, is about exhausted and it is not likely that there will be any sets left after June 10th. It would be our wish to continue this offer for another edition, but the increased cost of material and labor compels us to advance the rate after the small remainder of this edition is taken. The opportunity to secure the most complete library in the world which cost over $1,500,000 to prepare, and which is more useful than a library of a thousand volumes, is here offered to you by the mere payment of **$1.00** and **$2.00 per month** for sixteen months. Can you afford to let this chance go by? :: ::



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